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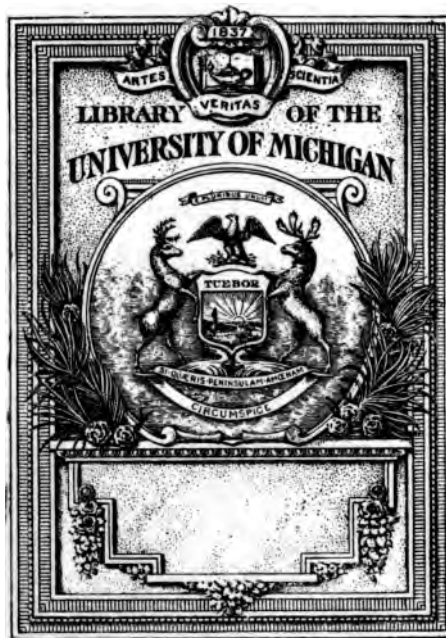
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SYLLABUS
OF
EUROPEAN HISTORY
378-1900
FOSTER AND FAY



THE GIFT OF
Prof. Jesse S. Reeves

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5.

A SYLLABUS
OF
EUROPEAN HISTORY

378—1900

FOURTH EDITION

PART I.—378-1600

PART II.—1600-1900

BY

HERBERT DARLING FOSTER

AND

SIDNEY BRADSHAW FAY

PROFESSORS OF HISTORY IN DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Published by the Department of History of Dartmouth College

1912

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P R E F A C E

This syllabus is not intended in any way as a substitute for a text-book or note-book. It is merely an outline indicating the work to be done in each Semester (History 1-2), so divided as to fall into 45 sections. Each section (§) represents an exercise, either a lecture or a recitation as indicated. The asterisk (*) indicates required work in every case. The references for reading are not exhaustive; for a bibliography of the more detailed works, especially those in French and German, reference should be made to Gross, *Sources and Literature of English History from the Earliest Times to about 1485*; to Monod, *Bibliographie de l'Histoire de France*; and to Dahlmann-Waitz, *Quellenkunde der Deutschen Geschichte*. (7th ed. 1906.)

On methods of teaching and studying history the following will be found useful:

Bourne, H. E., *The Teaching of History and Civics in the Elementary and Secondary Schools*. New York, 1902.

Langlois, C. V., and Seignobos, Charles, *Introduction to the Study of History*. New York, 1898.

The report of the Committee of Seven of the American Historical Association on *The Study of History in Schools*, in the annual report of the Association for 1898. Reprinted separately, Macmillan, New York, 1899.

The report of the Committee of Five of the American Historical Association on *The Study of History in Secondary Schools*. New York, 1911.

Two excellent brief discussions of the use of sources may be found in

Robinson, J. H., *Readings in European History I*, ch. i; and in *Historical Sources in Schools* (prepared by a special committee of the New England History Teachers' Association). New York, 1902.

In the hope that students will be interested to buy some books in addition to the text-books, and thus form for themselves the nucleus of an historical library, there is added a Select Bibliography of those books to which reading references will be most fre-

quently given. Of these the most useful for Part I are: Einhard, *Charlemagne*; Robinson, *Readings in European History*, I; Ploetz, *Epitome*; Emerton, *Introduction to the Study of the Middle Ages*; Seignobos, *Feudal Régime*; *Pennsylvania University Translations and Reprints*, Vol. VI, No. 3, "The Early Germans." These six books would cost between \$6 and \$7.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EUROPEAN HISTORY

Part I.—378-1600

SOURCES

- Calvin, John**, *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*. 2 vols. New York, n. d. [Scribner, \$5.00.]
- > **Einhard**, *Life of Charlemagne*. New York, 1880. [The American Book Co., 30 cents.]
- Froissart**, *Chronicles* (Selected Passages edited with Introduction by Marzials). London, 1894. [Walter Scott, 1s. 6d.]
- > **Henderson, Ernest F.**, *Select Historical Documents of the Middle Ages*. London, 1896. [The Macmillan Co., \$1.50.]
- Robinson, James Harvey**, *Readings in European History*, Vol. I. Boston, 1904. [Ginn, \$1.50.]
- Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History*. Published by the Department of History of the University of Pennsylvania, 6 volumes, Philadelphia, 1894-99, new series, vols. I-IV; also by Longmans, Green & Co., New York. [Single numbers sold separately, 15 to 25 cents.]

MODERN WORKS

- > **Adams, George Burton**, *Civilization During the Middle Ages*. New York, 1894. [Scribner, \$2.50.]
- Adams, George Burton**, *Growth of the French Nation*. New York, 1897. [The Macmillan Co., \$1.25.]
- Archer, T. A.**, and **Kingsford, C. L.**, *The Crusades*. New York, 1895. (Story of Nations Series.) [Putnam, \$1.50.]
- Bryce, James**, *The Holy Roman Empire*. Enlarged and rev. ed., London and New York, 1904. [The Macmillan Co., \$1.50.]
- Cheyney, Edward P.**, *An Introduction to the Industrial and Social History of England*. New York, 1901. [The Macmillan Co., \$1.40.]

- Creighton, Mandell**, *A History of the Papacy from the Great Schism to the Sack of Rome*. 6 vols. New York, 1897. [Longmans, Green, each vol. \$2.00.]
- Emerton, Ephraim**, *Introduction to the Study of the Middle Ages*. Boston, 1892. [Ginn, \$1.12.]
- 7 **Emerton, Ephraim**, *Mediaeval Europe*. Boston, 1894. [Ginn, \$1.50.]
- Gibbon, Edward**, *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. 7 vols. (ed. Bury.) New York, 1897. [The Macmillan Co., each vol. \$2.00.]
- Green, John Richard**, *Short History of the English People*. New York, 1875. [The American Book Co., \$1.20.]
- 7 **Henderson, Ernest F.**, *A Short History of Germany*. 2 vols. in one. New York, 1906. [The Macmillan Co., \$2.50.]
- Jessopp, Augustus**, *The Coming of the Friars and other Historic Essays*. London, 1901. [T. Fisher Unwin, 3s. 6d.; or Putnam, \$1.25.]
- Kingsley, Charles**, *The Roman and the Teuton*. London and New York, 1891. [The Macmillan Co., \$1.25.]
- Kitchin, G. W.**, *History of France*. Vols. I-II, B. C. 58-A. D. 1624 (4th ed.). Oxford, 1889. [Clarendon Press, each vol. \$2.60.]
- Lavissee, Ernest, et Rambaud, Alfred**, *Histoire Générale du IV^e Siècle à Nos Jours*. Vols. 1-5, Paris, 1896-1901. [Colin et Cie., 12 fr. each.]
- Lindsay, Thomas M.**, *A History of the Reformation*; vol. I, *The Reformation in Germany*; vol. II, *The Reformation in the Lands Beyond Germany*. New York, 1907. [Scribners, \$5.00.]
- McGiffert, A. C.**, *Martin Luther, The Man and His Work*. New York, 1911. [Century Co., \$3.00.]
- Munro, D. C., and Sellery, G. C.**, *Medieval Civilization*. New York, enlarged edition, 1907. [The Century Co., \$2.00.]
- Ploetz, Carl**, *Epitome of Ancient, Mediaeval, and Modern History*. Boston, new revised ed., 1905. [Houghton, Mifflin, \$3.00.]
- ***Robinson, James Harvey**, *Introduction to the History of Western Europe*. Boston, 1903. [Ginn, \$1.60.]
- Sabatier, Paul**, *Life of St. Francis of Assisi*. New York, 1894. [Scribner, \$2.50.]
- ***Seebohm, Frederic**, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*. New Impression, New York, 1911. (Epochs of Modern History.) [Longsman, Green & Co., \$1.00.]
- 7 **Seignobos, Charles**, *The Feudal Régime*. New York, 1902. [Holt, 50 cents.]

- *Shepherd, W. R.**, *Historical Atlas*. New York, 1911. [Holt, \$2.50.]
- Symonds, J. A.**, *A Short History of the Renaissance in Italy* (an abridgment of his larger work). New York, 1894. [Holt, \$1.75.]
- Walker, Williston**, *John Calvin, the Organizer of Reformed Protestantism*. New York, 1906. [Putnam, \$1.50.]

*Required text-books.

OUTLINE

- § 1. Lecture. Introduction.

A. TRANSITION PERIOD 378 A. D.-800 A. D.

CHAPTER I. THE ROMANS

- § 2. Lecture. The Roman Empire in the 3d and 4th centuries.

- § 3. Recitation.

CHAPTER II. THE GERMANS

- § 4. Recitation. The Early Germans before the Migrations.
(1st reading)

- § 5. Lecture. The Migrations of the Peoples.

- § 6. Recitation.

- § 7. Recitation. Germanic Ideas of Law. (2d reading)

CHAPTER III. CHRISTIANITY AND THE CHURCH

- § 8. Recitation. The Rise of the Christian Church to 600 A. D.

- § 9. Recitation. Monasticism, Its Services and Dangers. (3d reading)

- § 10. Written Hour Examination.

CHAPTER IV. THE MOHAMMEDANS

- § 11. Lecture. Mohammed, 571-632, and the Moslem World.
(4th reading)

- § 12. Recitation. (4th reading completed)

CHAPTER V. THE RISE OF THE FRANKISH KINGDOM, 486-800

- § 13. Recitation. The Rise of the Frankish Kingdom from Clovis to Charlemagne. (5th reading)

B. THE MIDDLE AGES FROM CHARLEMAGNE TO DANTE, 800-1300

CHAPTER VI. THE EMPIRE IN THE NINTH AND TENTH CENTURIES

- § 14. Recitation. The Empire of Charlemagne. (5th reading completed)
- § 15. Recitation. The Break-up of Charlemagne's Empire and the Refounding of the Empire by Otto I.

CHAPTER VII. FEUDALISM

- § 16. Lecture. The Life of the Feudal Nobility.
- § 17. Recitation. Feudalism. (6th reading)

CHAPTER VIII. THE EMPIRE AND THE PAPACY IN THE MIDDLE AGES, 800-1300

- § 18. Lecture. Germany and Italy; the Investiture Struggle.
- § 19. Recitation. (7th reading)
- § 20. Recitation. The Hohenstaufen Emperors and the Popes. (Alternate 7th reading)

CHAPTER IX. FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN THE MIDDLE AGES, 800-1300

- § 21. Recitation. The Development of France from Charlemagne to Philip the Fair. (8th reading)
- § 22. Recitation. England in the Middle Ages. (Alternate 8th reading)
- § 23. Written Hour Examination.

CHAPTER X. THE CRUSADES

- § 24. Lecture. The Crusades, 1095-1270.
- § 25. Recitation. (9th reading)

CHAPTER XI. MEDIAEVAL LIFE

- § 26. Recitation. The Mediaeval Church. (10th reading)
- § 27. Recitation. The Culture of the Middle Ages. (Alternate 10th reading)
- § 28. Lecture. The Life of the Country People.
- § 29. Recitation. Life of the People in the Towns. (11th reading)

C. THE PERIOD OF THE RENAISSANCE AND THE REFORMATION FROM ABOUT 1300 TO ABOUT 1600

CHAPTER XII. THE FORMATION OF MODERN NATIONS AND THE CONDITIONS IN EUROPE PRECEDING THE REFORMATION

- § 30. Recitation. England and France; The Hundred Years' War.
- § 31. Recitation. The Popes and the Reforming Councils. (12th reading)
- § 32. Lecture. The Italian Towns and the Beginnings of the Renaissance.
- § 33. Recitation. (13th reading)
- § 34. Recitation. Italy at the Close of the 15th Century.
- § 35. Recitation. The Spanish and French Monarchies at the Opening of the 16th Century.
- § 36. Recitation. England and the Oxford Reformers.
- § 37. Lecture. Germany on the Eve of the Reformation, 1493-1519.

CHAPTER XIII. THE PROTESTANT REVOLUTION IN GERMANY IN THE 16TH CENTURY

- § 38. Lecture. Martin Luther (1483-1546) and the Beginning of the Reformation in Germany to 1521.
- § 39. Recitation. (14th reading)
- § 40. Lecture. The German Reformation from the Diet of Worms to the Peace of Augsburg, 1521-1555.
- § 41. Recitation. (15th reading)

CHAPTER XIV. THE REFORMATION IN SWITZERLAND, GENEVA, AND FRANCE IN THE 16TH CENTURY

- § 42. Lecture. Zwingli (1484-1531) and the Reformation in Switzerland. (16th reading)
- § 43. Lecture. John Calvin (1509-1564) and the Genevan Reformation. (17th reading)
- § 44. Recitation.
- § 45. Recitation. The Reformation in France. (18th reading)

SYLLABUS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY

Part I.—378-1600

§ 1. Introduction. (Lecture)

- a. Aims and methods of the course.
- b. Periods of History.
- c. Geography of Europe:
coast line; mountain systems; rivers; climate; influence
of geography on history.
- d. Peoples of Europe.

*Robinson, *An Introduction to the History of Western Europe*,
ch. i, "The Historical Point of View"; *Shepherd, *Historical Atlas*, 2-3.

A. TRANSITION PERIOD 378 A. D.-800 A. D.


CH. I. THE ROMANS

§ 2. The Roman Empire in the 3d and 4th centuries. (Lecture)

- a. The three elements of mediæval civilization.
- b. Geographical extent of the Empire.
- c. Roman government:
powers of the Emperor; the central administration; ad-
ministration of the provinces and municipalities; services
of the Empire.
- d. Classes of society.
- e. Causes of Roman decay: political, social, economic, re-
ligious.

*Robinson, *An Introduction to the History of Western Europe*,
ch. ii. *Shepherd, *Historical Atlas*, 42-43. Optional reading in any
one of the following references.

*NOTE—Each section (§) represents an exercise, either a lecture
or recitation as indicated. The asterisk (*) indicates required
work, which may be tested by written quiz at any lecture. The
atlas should be used regularly in preparation, and, when it is
marked with an asterisk, should be brought to all recitations.



References

SOURCES.—*Pennsylvania Reprints*, VI, no. 4, "Register of Dignitaries," *Notitia Dignitatum*. Robinson, *Readings*, I, 28-33.

MODERN WORKS.—Bury, *History of the later Roman Empire*, I, in chs. i-iv. Adams, *Civilization During the Middle Ages*, ch. ii, also 76-88. Kingsley, *Roman and Teuton*, ch. ii, "The Dying Empire." Seeley, *Roman Imperialism*, ch. ii, "Proximate Cause of the Fall of the Roman Empire"; ch. iii, "The Later Empire." Jones, *Roman Empire*, ch. x, "Diocletian and Constantine." Davis, *Outline History of the Roman Empire*, chs. i and iv, and 142-150. Cunningham, *Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects* (Ancient Times), 179-195. Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, II, ch. ix. McCabe, *St. Augustine*. Gibbon, *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (best edition in seven volumes by Bury), ch. i (Empire in 2d century), or ch. xvii (Empire under Constantine), or ch. xlv (Development of Roman Law). Dill, *Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire*, Bk. III, chs. i, ii. Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire*, ch. ii. Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, 18-43. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, I, 14-31.

§ 3. Recitation on *§§ 1, 2; *Shepherd, 2-3, 44-43; and *outline map showing:

- (1) boundary of the Roman Empire in 395 A. D.
- (2) names of five mountain systems; and of fifteen rivers, with one important city, ancient or modern, on each.

See Shepherd, 2-3, 42-43, 166-167 (for modern cities).

Optional reading on the Romans in any of the references under § 2.

CH. II. THE GERMANS

§ 4. The Early Germans before the Migrations. (Recitation)

- a. Government.
- b. Military organization; personal following (*comitatus*).
- c. Religion and mythology.
- d. Morals and family life.
- e. Manners and customs: amusements, weddings, funerals, etc.
- f. Economic life.

*SOURCES.—*Caesar, *Gallic War*, Bk. VI, chs. xxi-xxiv; *Tacitus, *Germany*, chs. i-xxvii, both printed in *Penn. Translations and Reprints*, VI, no. 3, "The Early Germans."

On this and all readings outside the required text-books the student is expected to keep in his note-book such notes as will prove useful to him in reviewing his work for recitations, conferences, and examinations.

In this exercise the student will find it advantageous to arrange his notes according to the six headings above.

Optional reading on the Germans in any of the following references.

References

MODERN WORKS.—Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, I, ch. ix. Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, II, 233-263; III, 257-318. Hodgkin, *Theodoric*. Kingsley, *Roman and Teuton*, Lectures i and x. Gummere, *Germanic Origins*, ch. iii, "Men and Women"; iv, "The Home"; v, "Husband and Wife"; vi, "The Family"; ix, "Social Order"; xiii, "Worship of Nature." Henderson, *History of Germany in the Middle Ages*, chs. i, ii. Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, ch. i. Lewis, *History of Germany*, 1-36. Milman, *History of Latin Christianity*. Bury, *Later Roman Empire*, Bk. II, chs. vii, xi. Stubbs, *Constitutional History of England*, ch. ii. Stubbs, *Select Charters* (Introduction). Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, I, 1-58. Parmentier, *Album Historique*, I, 29-33.

§ 5. The Migrations of the Peoples. (Lecture)

- a. Visigoths, 378 (Adrianople).
- b. Huns, 451 (Chalons).
- c. Vandals, 455 (Sack of Rome).
- d. End of the Roman Empire in the West, 476.
- e. The Roman Empire in the East; Justinian, 527-565; Constantinople (see Shepherd, 93); codification of the Roman Law.
- f. Ostrogoths in Italy under Theodoric, 493-526.
- g. Lombards, 568 (invasion of Italy).
- h. Franks, 486 (Soissons).
- i. Effects of Rome upon the Germans, and of the Germans upon the Roman Empire.

*Robinson, 25-43; optional reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) The Migration of the Visigoths.
Emerton, *Introduction*, ch. iii.
- (2) Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, as a civilizer.
Kingsley, *Roman and Teuton*, 102-120.
- (3) Founding of Constantinople.
Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, ch. xvii (first part).
- (4) Codification of the Roman Law.
Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, in ch. xlv (middle of chapter;
Bury ed. IV, 461-470).
- (5) Effects of the Germans upon the Roman Empire.
Adams, *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, ch. v, "What
the Germans added."

§ 6. Recitation on * § 5; *Shepherd, 45, 52; and *outline map showing the routes of migration and final places of settlement of four of the German peoples and the route of the Huns

Optional reading on one of the topics under § 5.

§ 7. Germanic Ideas of Law. (Recitation)

- a. Comparison between early Germanic and modern ideas of law.
- b. Feuds.
- c. Compurgation.
- d. Ordeals.
- e. Wager of battle.
- f. *Wergeld*.
- g. Influence of Church and Roman Law upon Germanic Law; codes of German law.

*Read at least one of the following references; arrange the notes on reading, so far as possible, according to the headings above. The most useful general account is Emerton, *Introduction to the Middle Ages*, ch. viii, "Germanic Ideas of Law."

References

SOURCES.—Henderson, *Documents*, 176-189 (Salic Law), 314-319 (formulas at ordeals).

MODERN WORKS.—Emerton, *Introduction*, ch. viii. Kingsley, *Roman and Teuton*, ch. x, "Lombard Laws." Gummere, *Germanic Origins*, ch. x, "Government and Law." Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, in ch. xxxviii (Bury ed. IV, 121-144). Milman, *Latin Christianity*, I, 514-543. Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, I, 14-37.

CH. III. CHRISTIANITY AND THE CHURCH

§ 8. The Rise of the Christian Church to 600 A. D. (Recitation)

- a. Christianity and paganism,—the tendency to merge, the contrast.
- b. Officers of the early church; organization of the church before Constantine.
- c. Relation between the church and the Roman Empire.
- d. The rise of the Papacy.
- e. Gregory I, the Great, and his work as pope.
- f. Extent of Christianity about 600 A. D. (Shepherd, 46-47.)

*Robinson, *History of Western Europe*, ch. iv, and review of 18-22; *Shepherd, 46-47. Optional reading, Emerton, *Introduction to the Middle Ages*, ch. ix, or any of the following references.

A reading is required under § 9.

References

SOURCES.—New Testament: Matt. xvi, 16-20; Acts vi. 1-6; 1 Timothy iii. Robinson, *Readings*, I, 62-82.

MODERN WORKS.—Useful general account in Emerton, *Introduction to the Middle Ages*, ch. ix, "Rise of the Christian Church." Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, ch. xxxvii. Fisher, *History of the Christian Church*, Period I, ch. ii (especially 35-37), Period II, ch. ii, "Government and Discipline in the Church." Alzog, *Universal Church History*, I, 389-413, "The Constitution of the Catholic Church," an account by a Catholic scholar. Adams, *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, ch. vi. Milman, *History of Latin Christianity*, I, Bk. I, ch. ii; II, Bk. III, ch. vii. Moeller, *History of*

the Christian Church, I, 49-72. Sohm, *Outlines of Church History*, 31-66. Dill, *Roman Society*, ch. i. Hatch, *Organization of the Early Christian Churches*, any lecture, *e. g.*, Lecture II, "Bishops and Deacons." Hodgkin, *Italy and Her Invaders*, V, 287-332, on Gregory the Great. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, I, 204-220, 237-244.

§ 9. Monasticism, Its Services and Dangers. (Recitation)

*Robinson, ch. v (Emerton, *Introduction to Middle Ages*, ch. xi, is the most useful general account to supplement Robinson); *Shepherd, *Atlas*, 101, Ground plan of a Monastery; *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) Why men went into monasteries.
Compare Montalembert, *The Monks of the West*, I, 226-228, and Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. xxxvii (first half) with St. Jerome's plea for monastic life (A. D. 373) and Professor William James' view of ascetism (in his *Varieties of Religious Experience*, 1902, pp. 296 and following), both the latter in Robinson, *Readings*, I, 86-89.
- (2) St. Benedict and the Benedictine Rule.
Cambridge Medieval History, I, 535-542.
The Rule is in Henderson, *Historical Documents of the Middle Ages*, 274-314; and in Thatcher and McNeal, *Source Book for Mediæval History*, 432-484.
On St. Benedict see: Hodgkin, *Italy and Her Invaders*, IV, ch. xvi; Montalembert, *Monks of the West*, I, Bk. IV. Milman, *History of the Latin Christianity*, Bk. III, ch. vi.
- (3) Daily life in a mediaeval monastery.
The Benedictine Rule, see references above in (2). Jessopp, *The Coming of the Friars and other Historic Essays*, ch. iii, "Daily Life in a Mediaeval Monastery." Jessopp, *Studies by a Recluse*, ch. ii, "Bury St. Edmunds." Thomas Carlyle, *Past and Present*, "The Ancient Monk" (at least one chapter); the narrative of the same abbot is given in Jocelin de Brakelond, *Chronicle: a picture of monastic life in the days of Abbott*

Samson. Gasquet, *English Monastic Life*, ch. ii, "The Material Parts of a Monastery," or chs. vi-vii, "The Daily Life in a Monastery" (illustrated). A ground plan together with a conjectural restoration of a monastery is given in Barnard, *Companion to English History*, 24-25.

- (4) The services of monks and the dangers of monasticism.
Emerton, *Introduction*, ch. xi. Kingsley, *Roman and Teutonic*, ch. ix, "The Monk a Civilizer." Schaff, "Rise and Progress of Monasticism," *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XXI, 399-415; same in Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, II, 163-179. "The Life of St. Columban" by the Monk Jonas, *Penn. Reprints*, II, no. 7. Material on this topic may also be gained from most of the references in topics (1) and (2).

§ 10. Written Hour Examination on * §§ 1-9 (including lectures, text-book, map work, reading, notes, and recitations).

CH. IV. THE MOHAMMEDANS

§ 11. Mohammed, 571-632, and the Moslem World. (Lecture)

- a. Arabia and its people.
- b. Mohammed's early life and missionary efforts; Hegira, 622; extent of his power in 632.
- c. The Koran; the teachings of Mohammed; comparison of Koran with the New Testament.
- d. Mohammedan conquests, 632-732; the Caliphates; reasons for the spread of Mohammedanism.

*Robinson, 67-72, and *reading begun on one of the following topics.

The *reading on one of the following topics required under § 12 covers the work of two exercises. In this and similar cases, a reading which covers the work of two exercises should be begun, if possible, for the first exercise.

Topics for reading

- (1) Mohammed.
Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, in ch. 1 (Bury ed., V, 333-381).
Encyclopædia Britannica, article on "Mahomet." Ameer Ali, *Life and Teachings of Mohammed*, chs. ii-iv (by a rationalistic Mohammedan). Muir, *Life of Mahomet*, II, 1-59. Carlyle, *Heroes and Hero Worship*, Lecture II.
- (2) The Mohammedan Religion.
Ameer Ali, *Life and Teachings of Mohammed*, chs. xi, xii. Lane-Poole, *Speeches and Table-Talk of the Prophet Mohammad*, Introduction (pp. xviii-lv) and Selections (e. g., 3-4, 12, 161-163, 180-182. Muir, *The Koran*, chs. i-iii. Sale's translation of the *Koran*, or Rodwell's translation of the *Koran*, chs. x, xvii, lvi, lvii, lxxviii, xc, xcii, ci, civ, cvii. Odysseus, *Turkey in Europe*, ch. v.
- (3) The Spread of Mohammedanism.
Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, ch. li. Gilman, *Story of the Saracens*, chs. xxiii-xxviii. Lane-Poole, *Story of the Moors in Spain*, chs. i-iii. Freeman, *History and Conquests of the Saracens*, Lectures IV and V.
- (4) Mohammedan Civilization.
Munro, *History of the Middle Ages*, ch. ix, and Sheldon, *Studies in General History*, 276-284. Parmentier, *Album Historique*, I, 49-66.
- (5) General Accounts of Mohammedanism.
Lavisse et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, I, 427-460. Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, IV, 150-201. Milman, *History of Latin Christianity*, Bk. IV, chs. i-ii.

§ 12. Recitation on *§ 11, including *reading on one of the topics in § 11, and *Shepherd, 53, upper map.

CH. V. THE RISE OF THE FRANKISH KINGDOM, 486-800

§ 13. The Rise of the Frankish Kingdom from Clovis to Charlemagne. (Recitation)

- a. Clovis, 481-511,—character, conquests, conversion, and relation to Church and Christianity; extent of his territories; successors of Clovis; rise of the *Major Domus*.

- b. Charles Martel, 714-741; Battle of Tours, 732.
- c. Pippin the Short, 741-768:
relations with the Lombards and the pope; Donation of Pippin; significance of his reign.
- d. Charles the Great (Charlemagne), 768-814:
wars of conquest; extent of territory in 814.

*Robinson, 72-82, and 34-39 in review; *Einhard, *Life of Charlemagne*, 9-47; *Shepherd, 53 (lower map), 54-55.

B. THE MIDDLE AGES FROM CHARLEMAGNE TO DANTE, 800-1300

CH. VI. THE EMPIRE IN THE NINTH AND TENTH CENTURIES

§ 14. The Empire of Charlemagne. (Recitation)

- a. Revival of the Empire of the West; Charles' coronation, 800; its significance.
- b. System of government.
- c. Art and learning; the Palace School.
- d. Charlemagne's personality.

*Robinson, 82-91; *Einhard, 47-82; *map-quiz on Charlemagne's conquests and the boundary of his Empire; *Shepherd, 53 (lower map).

Attention is called to the fact that selection of subject for Special Report is to be made at next exercise.

References

SOURCES.—Henderson, *Historical Documents*, 189-201. *Penn. Reprints*, VI, no. 5, "The Laws of Charles the Great." Robinson, *Readings*, I, 135-146.

MODERN WORKS.—Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire*, chs. iv-v. Guizot, *Popular History of France*, I, chs. x-xi. Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. IV, ch. xii, or Bk. V, ch. i. Adams, *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, ch. vii. Oman, *Dark Ages*, chs. xx-xxii. Hodgkin, *Charles the Great*, ch. xi. Davis, *Charlemagne*. Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, I, 22-38. Mombert, *Charles the Great*, Bk. III, ch. v. Mullinger, *Schools of Charles the Great*. West, *Alcuin*. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, I, 322-334, 342-359. Parmentier, *Album Historique*, I, 85-98.

§ 15. The Break-up of Charlemagne's Empire and the Refounding of the Empire by Otto I. (Recitation)

- a. The weaknesses of Charlemagne's Empire and the beginning of fiefs.
- b. The division of the Empire and the beginning of Germany, Italy, and France; the Strasburg oaths; treaties of Verdun, 843, and Mersen, 870; Lorraine, Kingdom of Burgundy, and the four German "stem duchies."
- c. The refounding of the Empire by Otto I, the Great, 962: the problems of Otto and the later Emperors,—dukes, invasions (Lechfeld, 955), Italy, papacy; the refounding of the Empire, 962; comparison of the territory in the empires of Charlemagne and Otto.

*Robinson, ch. viii, and 148-153; *outline map, showing the boundaries of: (1) the empire under Otto I; (2) the four stem duchies (Saxony, Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria); (3) Lorraine; (4) the Kingdom of Burgundy (added to the empire, 1032); (5) Bohemia; *Shepherd, 58-59 (empire, Burgundy); 62-63 (stem duchies, Lorraine, Burgundy, Bohemia).

*Selection of subject for Special Report. Before coming to the recitation each student should consult the list of subjects for Special Report and select several in order of preference, in order that selection may be made at recitation.

Directions for Special Report Work

Each student is to write a special report on a subject chosen by him from the list furnished. This special report will be handed in in three parts: (1) the bibliography; (2) the notes and outline; (3) the complete special report accompanied by bibliography and by notes and outline.

- (1) The bibliography (*i. e.*, list of authorities).

In preparing the bibliography, students will find it convenient to consult: the brief lists in this Syllabus; Robinson, *Readings in European History*; Bourne, *Teaching of History and Civics*; C. K. Adams, *Manual of Historical Literature*; *Encyclopædia Britannica*, references under each article; *Cambridge Medieval History*; *Cambridge Modern History* (bibliographies at end of each volume); Lavisse et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale* (there is an excellent bibli-

ography at the end of each chapter); Poole, *Index of Periodical Literature*; the Card Catalogue in the Library; and the printed catalogues of large libraries, *e. g.*, the British Museum. For very full lists of historical works, reference may also be made to Gross, *Sources and Literature of English History from the Earliest Times to about 1485*; Monod, *Bibliographie de l'Histoire de France*; Molinier, *Sources de l'histoire de France*; and Dahlmann-Waitz, *Quellenkunde der Deutschen Geschichte* (7th ed. 1906).

Critical estimates of recent historical books may often be found in the *American Historical Review* (index to vols. 1-10) and in the *English Historical Review* (index to vols. 1-20).

Before preparing the bibliography, look over carefully the Select Bibliography pp. 5-7, and follow this as a model. (The publisher and price need not be given.) Classify your authorities under Sources and Modern Works. For each authority, give author, exact title, place and date of publication, and exact references (by chapter or volume and page) to the part bearing on your subject. Bibliographies are due from Sections 1 and 2 at exercise 17, and from other Sections at successive exercises on dates as bulletined. When returned by the instructor, they should be carefully kept and handed in (with any corrections) with the notes, and again with the complete report.

(2) Notes and outline.

The notes should contain exact references (by chapter or volume and page) to authorities. Notes should be taken and arranged in some orderly fashion convenient for the student's later use. Notes taken on only one side of the sheet or card generally prove more convenient in arranging the material and writing the report. The notes should be carefully preserved as they are to be handed in with an outline of the report (about six exercises after the bibliography), and again with the complete report.

(3) The complete special report.

This is to be accompanied by the bibliography, notes, and outline. The report must contain in its margin exact references to authorities, by author, title, volume and page (or chapter). The subject should be adequately treated, but no length is prescribed. The complete report will be due about six exercises after the handing in of the notes and outline.

CH. VII. FEUDALISM

§ 16. Life of the Feudal Nobility. (Lecture)

- a. Growth of power of local rulers after the break-up of Charlemagne's Empire.
- b. Classes of society and their characteristics: clergy, nobility, people in country and town.
- c. Chivalry and knighthood.
- d. Castles and castle life.
- e. Feudal warfare; arms and armor.

*Robinson, 99-119. A reading is required under § 17.

§ 17. Feudalism. (Recitation)

- a. Origin of feudalism; influence of Roman and German institutions.
- b. The three elements of feudalism.
 - (1) The fief; subinfeudation.
 - (2) Vassalage; rights and duties of lord and vassal.
 - (3) Immunity.
- c. Complexity of feudal relations.
- d. Feudalism and the church; the Truce of God.
- e. Advantages and disadvantages of feudalism.

* § 16 in review; and *reading on one of the topics below.

Bibliographies are to be handed in at this exercise by all students in Sections 1 and 2. Students in other Sections will hand in bibliographies at successive exercises on dates as bulletined. Before beginning work on the bibliography consult the "Directions for Special Report Work" under § 15.

Topics for reading

- (1) General accounts of feudalism.

Emerton, *Introduction*, ch. xv. Seignobos, *The Feudal Régime*, ch. ii; same in Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, II, 25-30. Adams, *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, ch. ix. Adams, Article "Feudalism," in *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, ch. xiv.

- (2) Some feudal documents and the significance of each.
Robinson, *Readings*, I, 176-187.

- (3) Rights and duties of lord and vassal.
Penn. Reprints, IV, No. 3, 23-36. Seignobos, *Feudal Régime*, 38-46; 59-68.
- (4) Feudalism and the Church.
 Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, 188-209. Emerton, *Medieval Europe*, 499-508; 568-571.
- (5) Chivalry, knighthood, and feudal warfare.
 Jones, *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, 56-72. Cornish, *Chivalry*. Oman, *Art of War in the Middle Ages*, 510-516, 545-553. Lacroix, *Military and Religious Life in the Middle Ages*, 136-171. Lacroix, *The Arts in the Middle Ages*, 75-103. Barnard, *Companion to English History*, ch. iii. Luchaire, *Social France at the Time of Philip Augustus*, in ch. viii. Parmentier, *Album Historique*, 195-202. Article "Knighthood" in *Encyclopædia Britannica*.
- (6) Castles and castle-life.
 Viollet-le-Duc, *Annals of a Fortress*, ch. ix. Oman, *Art of War in the Middle Ages*, 529-545. Lacroix, *Manners, Customs and Dress during the Middle Ages*, 56 and following. Parmentier, *Album Historique*, 99-108. Article "Castles" in *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

CH. VIII. THE EMPIRE AND THE PAPACY IN THE MIDDLE AGES, 800-1300

§ 18. Germany and Italy; the Investiture Struggle. (Lecture)

- a. The Empire in the first half of the 11th century:
 the acquisition of Burgundy; Henry III (1039-1056), and his control of the papacy.
- b. Development of the papacy after Gregory I, the Great:
 The False Decretals; Nicholas I, 858-867; the problems of investiture, marriage of the clergy, and simony; founding of the college of cardinals, 1059.
- c. The Investiture Struggle:
 Hildebrand (Pope Gregory VII), 1073-1085, character and aims, *Dictatus Papæ*, opportunity in Germany, his allies; Emperor Henry IV, 1056-1106, his difficulties and his allies; the decree against investiture; action of German bishops and of the nobles; what Henry gained at Canossa; fate of Hildebrand and Henry; settlement in the Concordat of Worms, 1122.

*Robinson, 152-172.

- § 19. Recitation on *§ 18 with *reading on one of the following topics (optional for those who choose to read on one of the topics under § 20); *Shepherd, 62-63, 64 (upper map).

Topics for reading

- (1) The Investiture Struggle.
 SOURCES.—Henderson, *Documents*, 367-377, 388-391, 405-409. Robinson, *Readings*, I, 268-283, 292-293.
 MODERN WORKS.—Emerton, *Mediaeval Europe*, ch. viii, based upon the documents and the best brief account in English. Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire*, ch. x. Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, ch. iii. Henderson, *Germany in the Middle Ages*, chs. xii-xiv. Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, ch. vi. Milman, Bk. VII, ch. i. Stephens, *Hildebrand and His Times*, chs. xi-xii.
- (2) Nicholas I and the False Decretals.
 Emerton, *Mediaeval Europe*, 63-81.
- (3) The college of cardinals.
 Henderson, *Documents*, 361-365 (or Thatcher and McNeal, *Source Book*, 126-131), together with the article "Cardinal" in *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

§ 20. Hohenstaufen Emperors and the Popes. (Recitation)

- a. Frederick I, "Barbarossa," 1152-1190:
 his ideal of the empire; his contest with the Lombard cities,—their government, the Lombard League, their alliance with the papacy, Frederick's defeat at Legnano, the Peace of Constance, 1183; Frederick's relations with the Guelfs in Germany.
- b. Henry VI; the Normans in Italy; Henry's Norman marriage; his difficulties in Germany and Italy.
- c. Pope Innocent III, 1198-1216:
 the arbiter of western Europe,—in Germany, England, Italy; suppression of heresy (see Robinson, 223-224).
- d. Frederick II, 1212-1250, and the end of the Hohenstaufen:
 Frederick's environment and characteristics; why the Hohenstaufen were dangerous to the papacy; his struggle with the papacy; French interference in southern Italy;

"fist-law" in Germany; end of the Hohenstaufen and of the mediæval empire; condition of Germany and Italy.

e. The most famous mediæval emperors and their relations with Italy.

*Robinson, ch. xiv; *Shepherd, 70-71, 72; and a *reading on one of the following topics (optional for those who have already read on one topic under § 19).

Topics for reading

- (1) Frederick I's relations with Germany, the pope, and Arnold of Brescia.

SOURCES.—Henderson, *Documents*, 410-430. Thatcher and McNeal, *Source-Book*, 176-181, 183-191, 199-202.

MODERN WORKS.—Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire*, ch. ix. Emerton, *Mediaeval Europe*, 291-298, 305-312. Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, 246-254, 264-273. Henderson, *Germany in the Middle Ages*, 243-251, 260-263, 276-282. Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, I, in ch. iv. Balzani, *Popes and Hohenstaufen*, in chs. iii-iv. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, II, 158-168.

- (2) Lombard Cities and Lombard League.

Emerton, *Mediaeval Europe*, 285-291, 298-311. Henderson, *Germany in the Middle Ages*, 249-259, 269-279. Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, 254-264. Sismondi, *Italian Republics*, ch. i. Hallam, *View of the State of Europe During the Middle Ages*, II, 18-36. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, II, 129-134, 145-153.

- (3) Innocent III.

SOURCE.—Thatcher and McNeal, *Source Book*, 217-233.

MODERN WORKS.—Emerton, *Mediaeval Europe*, 327-343. Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, in ch. xiv. Balzani, *Popes and Hohenstaufen*, chs. viii-ix. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, II, 174-188. Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. IX, ch. vi, "Innocent and Spain."

- (4) Frederick II.

Emerton, *Mediaeval Europe*, 323-327, 343-352. Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, ch. xvi. Henderson, *Germany in the Middle Ages*, ch. xxiv or xxv. Balzani, *Popes and Hohenstaufen*, ch. x, xi, xii, or xiii. Fisher, *Medieval Empire*, II, 167-200. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*,

ale, II, 188-196. Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, I, 92-101. Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire*, ch. xiii (first half). Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. X, ch. iii (last part, vol. V, 381-400). Freeman, *Historical Essays, First Series*, 295-313, "The Emperor Frederick II."

CH. IX. FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN THE MIDDLE AGES, 800-1300

§ 21. The Development of France from Charlemagne to Philip the Fair. (Recitation)

- a. The successors of Charlemagne (see Robinson, 96).
- b. Hugh Capet, 987, and the beginning of the Capetian line: royal domain; feudal divisions of France (see Shepherd, 61); difficulties of the early Capetians.
- c. Philip Augustus, 1180-1223,—conflicts with his English vassals, extension of the royal domain.
- d. Louis IX (St. Louis), 1226-1270,—his character and government.
- e. Philip the Fair,—councillors, Estates General, 1302.

*Robinson, ch. x; *Shepherd, 61, 69.

A reading is required on one of the topics under *either* § 21 or § 22; *reading on topics under § 21 will be called for at this exercise; reading on topics under § 22 will be called for under § 22.

Topics for reading

- (1) Expeditions of the Northmen.
Robinson, *Readings*, I, in ch. viii. Johnson, *The Normans*, chs. i-iii. Keary, *Vikings in Western Christendom*, chs. v, xiv, xv. Oman, *The Dark Ages*, 414-423. Oman, *History of the Art of War*, 89-115; 140-148 ("The Great Siege of Paris").
- (2) Growth of royal power under Philip Augustus.
Hutton, *Philip Augustus*, ch. v. Guizot, *Concise History of France*, 96-111.
- (3) Character of St. Louis.
Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, 366-375, "Advice of St. Louis to his son." Joinville, *St. Louis*, ch. xv. Perry, *St. Louis*, ch. xi. Guizot, *Popular History of France*, ch. xviii, 125-155.

§ 22. England in the Middle Ages. (Recitation)

- a. Alfred the Great; England before the Norman Conquest.
- b. William the Conqueror; the Norman conquest of England, 1066; results of the Conquest.
- c. Growth of the English Constitution, 1154-1295:
Henry II's judicial reforms and struggle with Becket;
Magna Carta, 1215; development of Parliament.
- d. Comparison of the development of France and England
(Adams, *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, 321-331).

*Robinson, ch. xi; *Shepherd, 60, 65, 70.

*Reading on one of the following topics for those who have not done reading under § 21.

Topics for reading

- (1) The Norman Conquest.
Freeman, *Short History of the Norman Conquest*, 47-85.
Green, *Short History of the English People*, ch. ii, secs. iv, v. Hodgkin, *England to 1066*, 467-491. Oman, *England before the Norman Conquest*, 629-651.
- (2) Henry II and Thomas Becket.
Cheyney, *Readings*, 143-164. Adams, *England, 1066-1216*, ch. xiii. Stubbs, *Early Plantagenets*, 58-84. Green, *Henry II*, 127-154.
- (3) Trial by Jury.
Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, Bk. I, ch. vi (first part).
- (4) Magna Carta.
Robinson, *Readings*, I, 231-238. Henderson, *Historical Documents*, 135-148. Cheyney, *Readings*, 179-187.
The best estimate of Magna Carta and its importance is McKechnie, *Magna Carta*, 129-150.
- (5) The development of French institutions compared with those of England. Adams, *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, 321-331.

§ 23. Written Hour Examination on * §§ 11-22 (including lectures, text-book, map-work, reading, notes, recitations).

CH. X. THE CRUSADES

§ 24. The Crusades, 1095-1270. (Lecture)

- a. The Eastern Roman Empire—its civilization and services; the Seljuk Turks.
- b. The First Crusade and the capture of Jerusalem: appeal of Alexius; rumors from the East; Council of Clermont, 1095; mixed motives of the Crusaders; first bands and their fate; army of knights,—leaders, routes, disputes with Alexius; Antioch; capture of Jerusalem, 1099 (see Shepherd, 68, lower map); feudal organization of Syria; the three military-religious Orders.
- c. The Second Crusade, 1147; Bernard of Clairvaux.
- d. The Third Crusade, 1189-1192: Saladin; Richard the Lion-Hearted and Philip Augustus, their routes and disputes.
- e. The Fourth Crusade, 1202-1204: Venice, her history and importance; change in motives of crusaders; significance of this crusade.
- f. Later Crusades of Frederick II and St. Louis (died 1270); decline in the crusading spirit.
- g. Results of the Crusades: political, ecclesiastical and religious, economic, social, intellectual.

*Robinson, ch. xv; *outline map showing the routes of the First, Third, and Fourth Crusades (see Shepherd, 66-67, 70-71, 73). A reading is required under § 25.

Topics for reading

- (1) The civilization of Constantinople during the Middle Ages. Munro, *A History of the Middle Ages*, ch. x. Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, ch. liii (a plan of Constantinople soon after its founding is given in Bury's edition, II, 149). Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, 212-224. Henderson, *Documents*, 441-477. Harrison, *Meaning of History*, 330-360.
- (2) The Council of Clermont and the motives of the Crusaders. Robinson, *Readings*, I, 312-321, 329-340. *Penn. Reprints*, I, no. 2, 2-8, 12-19. Thatcher and McNeal, *Source Book*,

- 512-523. Guizot, *Popular History of France*, ch. xvi (first part). Mills, *History of the Crusaders*, ch. ii. Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, ch. lviii (first part). Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. VII, ch. vi.
- (3) The Crusade of Richard the Lion-hearted.
Archer, *The Crusade of Richard I*. Archer and Kingsford, *The Crusades*, ch. xxii. Michaud, *History of the Crusades*, I, Bk. VIII (latter part). Lane-Poole, *Saladin*, 279-299. Oman, *History of the Art of War*, 303-317.
- (4) The Fourth Crusade.
Penn. Reprints, III, no. 1, "The Sources for the Fourth Crusade." Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. IX, ch. vii. Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, ch. lx (latter half). Pears, *Fall of Constantinople*.
- (5) The Crusades of St. Louis.
Perry, *St. Louis*, ch. vii. Joinville, *St. Louis*, ch. vii or x. (Joinville was a personal friend of St. Louis and accompanied the king on his first crusade.)
- (6) The Life of the Crusaders in the East.
Penn. Reprints, I, no. 4, "Letters of the Crusaders written from the Holy Land."

§ 25. Recitation on *§ 24; *Shepherd, 66-67, 70-71, 73; and *reading on at least one topic under § 24.

CH. X. MEDIAEVAL LIFE

§ 26. The Mediaeval Church. (Recitation)

- a. "Ways in which the mediaeval church differed from modern churches."
- b. The Pope,—election (Robinson, 162. Henderson, *Documents*, 361-5), powers, income; the canon law.
- c. The ranks and duties of the secular clergy; the seven sacraments.
- d. The services of the church and the corruption of the secular clergy and the monks.
- e. Heresy and the attempts to check it,—the Albigensians and Waldensians, the inquisition, the mendicant friars.

*Robinson, chs. xvi, xvii. A reading is required on one of the topics under either § 26 or § 27; *reading on topics under § 26 will be called for at this exercise; reading on topics under § 27 will be called for under § 27.

Topics for reading

(1) The canon law.

Emerton, *Mediaeval Europe*, 582-592. Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, Bk. I, ch. v, "Roman and Canon Law." Rashdall, *Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, 128-143, "Gratian and the Canon Law."

(2) The ideals and services of St. Francis of Assisi.

SOURCES.—The rule of St. Francis, Henderson, *Documents*, 344-349. Rule and Testament of St. Francis: Thatcher and McNeal, *Source Book*, 498-507; Robinson, *Readings*, I, 387-395. The Mirror of Perfection by Brother Leo.

MODERN WORKS.—Sabatier, *St. Francis of Assisi*, a remarkable biography. Lea, *History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages*, I, 256-268. Jessopp, *The Coming of the Friars*, ch. i (beginning p. 9). Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. IX, ch. x.

(3) "Parish Priests and their People."

Cutts, *Parish Priests and their People in the Middle Ages in England*, any chapter, *e. g.*, xvii, "Celibacy of the Clergy," xxi, "Customs," xxii, "Abuses," xxxi, "Discipline." Gasquet, *Parish Life in Mediaeval England*, any chapter.

(4) Waldensians and Albigensians.

Lea, *Inquisition of the Middle Ages*, I, 76-88 (Waldensians), or ch. iv, "The Albigensian Crusade." Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, 432-457, "Southern France and the Religious Opposition" (adapted from Luchaire, *Innocent III*). Schaff, *Christian Church*, V, 493-507 (Waldenses), or 507-515 (Albigenses). Historical Novel: Edward Everett Hale, *In His Name* (A Story of the Waldensians).

(5) The mediaeval inquisition.

Lea, *Inquisition of the Middle Ages*, I, ch. ix, "The Inquisitorial Process" (or any other of chs. vii-xiv). Schaff, *Christian Church*, V, 515-533. Haskins, *American Historical Review*, VII, 437-457, 651-652 (especially 643-651 procedure and penalties), "The Beginnings of the Inquisition in Northern France."

(6) "Popular worship and superstition."

Penn. Reprints, II, no. 4, "Monastic Tales." Gasquet, *Parish Life in Mediaeval England*, ch. vii. Schaff, *Christian Church*, V, 831-850. Cutts, *Parish Priests and their People*, ch. xiii, "The Public Services in Church." Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. XIV, ch. ii. Two valuable general accounts of the mediaeval church are in Lea, *History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages*, I, ch. i, emphasizing the abuses in the church, and in Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, II, ch. v, "L'église et le pouvoir pontifical." Accounts giving the more favorable side of the church may be found in the books of Cutts, Gasquet, and in Alzog, *Manual of Universal Church History*.

Illustrations in Lacroix, *Military and Religious Life in the Middle Ages*, 203 and following. Parmentier, *Album Historique*, chs. vii, x. For references on the monastic life see § 9.

§ 27. The Culture of the Middle Ages. (Recitation)

a. Language and literature.

b. The fine arts,—painting, sculpture, architecture.

c. Universities,—their origin, nature, methods of instruction, courses of study.

*Robinson, ch. xix. *Reading on one of the following topics required of those who did not do the reading under § 26.

Topics for reading

(1) Troubadours and minstrels.

J. H. Smith, *Troubadours at Home*, I, in ch. viii, "Their Intellectual World," or II, ch. xxxi, "A Day in the World of the Troubadours." Jusserand, *English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages*, 188-218 (minstrels).

(2) Gothic Architecture.

Moore, *Development and Character of Gothic Architecture*, ch. i, "Definition of Gothic." Norton, *Historical Studies of Church Building in the Middle Ages*, ch. i. Norton, "The Building of the Church of St. Denis," *Harper's Magazine*, vol. 79, 766-776; "The Building of the Cathedral of Chartres," *ibid.*, 944-955 (both illustrated).

(3) Abelard.

McCabe, *Abelard*, ch. ii, "A Brilliant Victory," ch. iv, "The Idol of Paris," or ch. vii, "The Trial of a Heretic." Rashdall, *Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, I, 48-63. Robinson, *Readings*, I, 446-455. Lane-Poole, *Illustrations of the History of Mediaeval Thought*, ch. v.

(4) The Mediaeval Universities. (See Shepherd, 100, lower map.)

Rashdall, *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, I, ch. i, "What is a University," or II, in ch. xiv, "Student Life in the Middle Ages." Paulsen, *German Universities, their Character and Development*, 16-38 (published also in Report of the United States Commissioner of Education, 1891-1892, I). Emerton, *Mediaeval Europe*, 465-476. Green, *Short History of the English People*, ch. iii, Sect. 4. *Penn. Reprints*, II, no. 3, "The Mediaeval Student." Cheyney, *Readings in English History*, 188-195. Ogg, *Source Book*, 339-359. Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, 348-357. Luchaire, *Social Life at the Time of Philip Augustus*, 69-92.

(5) Mediaeval ideas of science, history, and philosophy.

Robinson, *Readings*, I, 438-446, 455-461. Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, 458-473, "The Intellectual Movement of the Thirteenth Century," adapted from Lavissee, *Histoire de France*, III, Part ii, 387-416. Draper, *History of the Intellectual Development in Europe*, in ch. xviii. Lacroix, *Science and Literature in the Middle Ages and at the Period of the Renaissance*, the earlier parts of any one of the chapters in "Philosophic Sciences," "Mathematical Sciences," "Natural Sciences," "Medical Sciences," "Chemistry and Alchemy," "The Occult Sciences," "Geographical Sciences," "Chronicles, Histories, Memoirs." This book, as its title indicates, extends beyond the Middle Ages, so that the latter portions of the chapters describe conditions in the 15th and 16th centuries. Illustrations on the intellectual life and fine arts of the Middle Ages in Parmentier, *Album Historique*, chs .xvii, xix.

§ 28. The Life of the Country People. (Lecture)

- a. The manor or vill,—its general character.
- b. The three-field system of agriculture.
- c. The country people:
free tenants; the unfree; the obligations of the unfree;
ways of securing freedom.
- d. Life of the country people:
houses, crops, animals, food, and clothing; manorial courts
and customs; isolation and self-sufficiency of the manor.
- e. Influences tending to break down the manorial system.

*Robinson, ch. xviii. *Shepherd, 104.

A reading on one of the following topics or one of the topics under § 29 will be required under § 29.

Topics for reading

- (1) Life and organization of the country people.

Seignobos, *The Feudal Régime*, 3-26. Cheyney, *Social and Industrial History of England*, ch. ii. Ashley, *English Economic History*, I, ch. i, "The Manor and the Village Community." Gibbins, *Industry in England*, 70-85. Jessopp, *Coming of the Friars*, ch. ii. Jessopp, *Studies by a Recluse*, ch. v. Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, Bk. II, ch. ii § 3, "The Unfree." Jusserand, *English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages*, Part I, ch. ii, or Part II, ch. iii. Article "Villenage," by Vinogradoff, in *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Page, *The End of Villainage in England*, 1-35. For detailed studies see the writings of Vinogradoff.

- (2) Descriptions of actual individual manors.

Penn. Reprints, III, no. 5, 1-24, 31-2. Seebohm, *English Village Community*, 1-13, 22-32. Fowler, "Study of a typical mediaeval village" in *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, IX, 151-174 (1895).

- (3) The Black Death and its effects.

Jessopp, *Coming of the Friars*, ch. iv. Cheyney, *Industrial and Social History of England*, ch. v. Trevelyan, *England in the Age of Wycliffe*, 183-195.

§ 29. Life of the People in the Towns. (Recitation)

- a. Mediaeval towns,—origin and characteristics.
- b. Merchant gilds; craft gilds.
- c. Mediaeval commerce,—goods, routes, restrictions; Hanseatic League (Shepherd, 98-99).
- d. Importance of the growth of towns and commerce.

* § 29 in review; *Shepherd, 98-99, 102-103; *reading on at least one topic under § 28 or § 29.

Topics for reading

(1) Town life and organization.

Cheyney, *Social and Industrial History of England*, ch. iii. Parmentier, *Album Historique*, 147-156. Ashley, *English Economic History*, II, 5-43. Green, *Town Life in the Fifteenth Century*, I, ch. iv, "The Common Life of the Towns"; II, ch. i, "The Town Manners." Gibbins, *Industry in England*, ch. vi. Munro and Sellery, *Medieval Civilization*, 358-365. Thatcher and McNeal, *Source-Book*, 578-604.

(2) The various crafts and craft gilds.

Penn. Reprints, II, no. 1, 20-32. Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, Bk. III, ch. iv. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, II, 510-536.

(3) Markets and fairs.

Green, *Town Life in the Fifteenth Century*, II, ch. ii.

(4) The growth of commerce and its results.

Adams, *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, ch. xii. Day, *History of Commerce*, chs. xi-xiv.

(5) The Jews in the Middle Ages.

Jacobs, *The Jews of Angevin England*. Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, Bk. II, ch. ii, § 7. Thatcher and McNeal, *Source Book*, 573-578. Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, § 70 and § 93. *The Jewish Encyclopedia*, articles on "England," "France," "Cologne," "Frankfort," "Crusades." Lacroix, *Manners, Customs and Dress during the Middle Ages*, 434-455.

C. THE PERIOD OF THE RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION, FROM ABOUT 1300 TO ABOUT 1600

CH. XII. THE FORMATION OF MODERN NATIONS, AND THE CONDITIONS IN EUROPE PRECEDING THE REFORMATION

§ 30. England and France; The Hundred Years' War. (Recitation)

a. England under Edward I and II.

b. The Hundred Years' War.

(1) Causes.

(2) The English occupation of France, 1337-1360:

Crécy, 1346; Calais; Poitiers, 1356; Peace of Brétigny, 1360; reasons for the success of the English.

(3) The driving out of the English, 1361-1453:

English losses before the death of Edward III; new English victories,—Agincourt, 1415; alliance of English and Burgundians; treaty of Troyes; siege of Orleans, 1429; Joan of Arc's career and influence; final expulsion of the English and end of the Hundred Years' War, 1453; Calais.

c. France under Charles VII and Louis XI:

Military reforms and *taille* in the reign of Charles VII; Louis XI (1461-1483);—character, struggle with Charles the Bold of Burgundy; destruction of the power of the feudal princes.

*Robinson, ch. xx; *Shepherd, 76, 77, 81 (lower map).

Optional reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

(1) The Battle of Crécy.

Froissart, *Chronicles*, Bk. I, chs. 127-131; in *Passages from Froissart*, edited by Marzials, 24-42. Robinson, *Readings*, I, 466-470. Oman, *History of the Art of War*, 603-615.

(2) Joan of Arc.

Lowell, *Joan of Arc*, any of chs. iii-viii. Murray, *Jeanne d'Arc*, 6-55 (Joan's answers at her public examination). Anatole France, *Vie de Jeanne d'Arc*, any chapter.

Guizot, *Popular History of France*, III, ch. xxiv. Guizot, *Concise History*, 186-191. Kitchin, *History of France*, I, 532-555. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, III, 144-154. Lea, *The Inquisition of the Middle Ages*, III, 338-378. Green, *Short History of the English People*, ch. vi, sect. 1.

§ 31. The Popes and the Reforming Councils. (Recitation)

a. National opposition to the papacy.

- (1) Philip the Fair and the opposition in France to Pope Boniface VIII; the papacy at Avignon ("The Babylonish Captivity," 1305-1377).
- (2) Wycliffe and the opposition in England.
- (3) John Huss in Bohemia; burning of Huss, 1415; the Hussite Wars.

b. The attempts at reform by the Councils:

"The Great Schism," 1378-1418; Council of Pisa, 1409; Council of Constance and its threefold program, 1414-1418; Council of Basel, 1431-1449; failure of the councils to reform papacy and church.

*Robinson, ch. xxi; *Shepherd, 81 (upper map); and *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) The contest between Philip the Fair and Boniface VIII.
Kitchin, *History of France*, I, 373-391. Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. XI, ch. viii (last part), or ch. ix (last part). Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, III, 26-37. The bulls, "Clericis Laicos," and "Unam Sanctam" are in Henderson, *Documents*, 432-7, and Thatcher and McNeal, *Source Book*, 311-317.
- (2) Wycliffe.
Green, *Short History of the English People*, ch. v, sect. 4. Creighton, *History of the Papacy*, I, Bk. I, in ch. ii. Creighton, *Historical Essays and Reviews*, essay on "John Wiclif." Lane-Poole, *Wycliffe and Movements for Reform*, ch. vii. Article "Wycliffe" in *Dictionary of National Biography*. Robinson, *Readings*, I, 498-502, gives examples of Wycliffe's English. Lechler,

John Wycliffe and his English Precursors, in ch. vi, sect. 2, "Wycliffe's Itinerant Preachers," or ch. vii, sect. 3, "The Wycliffe Translation of the Bible."

(3) Huss.

Creighton, *History of the Papacy*, Bk. II, ch. v. Lea, *Inquisition of the Middle Ages*, II, ch. vii (the latter part on the trial of Huss). Lane-Poole, *Wycliffe and Movements for Reform*, ch. xi. Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, 209-220. Wylie, *Council of Constance to the Death of John Huss*, either Lect. V, "Trial," or Lect. VI, "Death."

(4) Evils in papacy and church in 14th and 15th centuries.

Robinson, *Readings*, I, 502-514. *Penn. Reprints*, III, no. 6, 25-33 (same in volume on the Reformation). Trevelyan, *England in the Age of Wycliffe*, in either ch. iv, or ch. v.

§ 32. The Italian Towns and the Beginnings of the Renaissance. (Lecture)

a. Character and limits of the new era.

b. Causes of the Renaissance:

crusades; growth of industry and commerce; importance of wealth for the Renaissance; the Italian cities and city-life; influence of nature; classical antiquity and Greek scholars.

c. Phases of the Renaissance.

(1) Literature and scholarship:

Dante, a mediaeval and modern man; Petrarch, a modern man; discovery and criticism of classical manuscripts; the humanists and the revival of learning.

(2) Fine Arts:

architects and sculptors,—Niccola of Pisa, Giotto, Brunelleschi, Donatello, Michel Angelo; painters,—Giotto, Fra Angelico, Botticelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michel Angelo (d. 1564).

(3) Science and discovery:

exploration and travel; need of new route to the Spice Islands; Vasco da Gama; Columbus; new inventions and beginnings of new ideas in science.

*Robinson, ch. xxii; *Shepherd, 107-110.

§ 33. Recitation on *§ 32; *Shepherd, 107-110; and *reading on one of the following topics

Topics for reading

- (1) Selections from Dante's *Divine Comedy* (translations by Norton, Cary, Longfellow, also in Temple Classics). *Inferno*, Cantos I-IV; *Purgatory*, Cantos XXIX-XXXII; *Paradise*, Cantos, X-XII.
- (2) Petrarch.
Robinson and Rolfe, *Petrarch*, 76-87, 97-129. *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article "Petrarch," by Symonds. Villari, *Machiavelli*, I, 106-120. Whitcomb, *Source Book of the Italian Renaissance*; 8-15.
- (3) Beginnings of Humanism.
Robinson and Rolfe, *Petrarch*, 227-242; 275-278. Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy*, II, 123-145. Burckhardt, *Renaissance in Italy*, 187-209. *Cambridge Modern History*, I, 532-554. Creighton, *History of the Papacy*, Bk. IV, ch. iv, "Nicholas V and the Revival of Learning." Pastor, *History of the Popes*, II, 165-214, "Nicholas V as patron of the Renaissance in Literature and Art."
- (4) Florentine Life in the Renaissance.
Burckhardt, *Renaissance in Italy*, 73-83. Norton, *Church Building in the Middle Ages*, 181-233. Oliphant, *Makers of Florence*, ch. vi, "A Peaceful Citizen." Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy*, I, chs. iii-iv. Illustrations in Parmentier, *Album Historique*, II, 71-87. Historical novel: George Eliot, *Romola*.
- (5) Giotto.
Vasari, *Lives of the Painters*, I, 93-122 (ed. Bohn); I, 73-105 (Temple Classics).
- (6) Leonardo da Vinci.
Vasari, *Lives of the Painters*, II, 366-394 (ed. Bohn); III, 219-238 (Temple Classics). Pater, *Leonardo da Vinci* (in *The Bibelot*, VII, ii).
- (7) Brunelleschi and the Dome of the Cathedral in Florence.
Norton, *Church Building in the Middle Ages*, 234-292.
- (8) Exploration and Discovery.
Marco Polo, *Travels* (best edition by Yule; third edition revised by Cordier), 2-30 (after the Introduction). Cheyney, *European Background of American History*, chs. iii, iv. Channing, *History of the United States*, I, ch. i. Fiske, *Discovery of America*, I, ch. iv.

§ 34. Italy at the close of the 15th century. (Recitation)

a. Introduction:

the area of Christendom; the characteristics of the old and new eras.

b. Italy:

its lack of unity, causes and results; five main divisions of Italy at end of 15th century.

c. The Humanists and the revival of learning at Florence:

Florence, the modern Athens; Lorenzo de' Medici (died 1492); Machiavelli; non-religious character of the Italian Renaissance.

d. Savonarola (1452-1498) and the reform in Florence:

Savonarola as preacher; Prior of San Marco in Florence; prophet and politician,—the expulsion of the Medici, Charles VIII's entry into Florence; reform of morals in Florence; attacks on Alexander VI; reasons for the excommunication and execution of Savonarola; failure of his attempt at reform.

e. Character of the papacy at the end of the fifteenth century.

*Seeböhm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, 1-26, 66-74; *Shepherd, 90.

Optional reading on Savonarola, or the character of the papacy.

Topics for reading

(1) Savonarola.

Symonds, *Short History of the Renaissance*, ch. v, "Savonarola, Scourge and Seer." Oliphant, *Makers of Florence*, any one of chs. ix-xiii. Creighton, *History of the Papacy*, Bk. V, ch. viii, and parts of ch. vii. Villari, *Machiavelli and his Times*, I, 334-353. Ranke, *Latin and Teutonic Nations*, 110-126. Lea, *Inquisition of the Middle Ages*, III, 209-237. *Cambridge Modern History*, I, ch. v. Villari, *Life of Savonarola*, any chapter, e. g., I, Bk. II, ch. v (Constitution of 1494), ch. vi, "Savonarola's Prophecies and Prophetical Writings"; II, Bk. IV, ch. vii, "The Ordeal by Fire, ch. xi (trial and execution), or 413-422, "Conclusion." Symonds, *The Renaissance in Italy*, I (*The Age of Despots*), ch. viii. Pastor, *History of the Popes* (ed. Antrobus), V, ch. ii (especially 181-213), or VI, ch. i. Historical novel: George Eliot, *Romola*.

- (2) The character of the Papacy at the close of the 15th century.

Lea, in *Cambridge Modern History*, I, ch. xix, "The Eve of the Reformation," especially 653-674. Ranke, *History of the Popes*, I, ch. ii, sects. 1, 2. Symonds, *Short History of the Renaissance*, ch. iv. Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy*, I, ch. vi. Burckhardt, *Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy*, Part I, ch. x. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, IV, 10-23. For views by Roman Catholic writers. see Pastor, *History of the Popes*, in vol. VI, and Alzog, *Manual of Universal Church History*, II, 902-914, 928-931.

§ 35. The Spanish and French Monarchies at the opening of the 16th century. (Recitation)

- a. Beginning of the absolute monarchy in Spain: consolidation of the kingdoms; Ferdinand and Isabella,—domestic policy and marriage alliances; heritage of Charles V.
- b. The French monarchy from Louis XI to Francis I; reasons for its strength and weakness; condition of the peasantry.
- c. Relations between France and Italy; Concordat of 1516; the Renaissance in France.
- d. Comparison of the political and religious conditions in Spain and France at the opening of the 16th century with those in Italy.

*Seeböhm, 34-46; *Robinson, ch. xxiii; *Shepherd, 83, lower map ("Spain, 1212-1492"), and 84.

Optional reading on Savonarola (see § 34) or on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) The Inquisition in Spain.
Lea, *History of the Inquisition of Spain*, I, ch. iv, "The Establishment of the Inquisition"; II, 507-534, "The Secret Prison"; III, 1-35, "Torture"; IV, 179-205, "Sorcery and the Occult Arts." Prescott, *History of Ferdinand and Isabella*, I, ch. vii.
- (2) Francis I and French society and culture.
Adams, *Growth of the French Nation*, 148-159. Robinson, *Margaret of Angoulême*, ch. ii. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, IV, 168-183.

§ 36. England and the Oxford Reformers. (Recitation)

- a. England before the accession of Henry VII, 1485.
- b. Establishment of the Tudor monarchy:
Henry VII (1485-1509),—how he gained and kept his power; Henry VIII,—first marriage, foreign ambitions and alliances.
- c. The Oxford Reformers,—Colet, Erasmus, More.

*Seebohm, 46-55, 74-94.

Optional reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) Sir Thomas More.
More, *Utopia*. Roper, *Life of More* (also prefixed to Lumby's edition of the *Utopia*; Roper was More's son-in-law). *Penn. Reprints*, I, no. 1, 8-16. Green, *Short History of the English People*, ch. vi, sect. 4 (latter part).
- (2) Erasmus.
Whitcomb, *Source Book of the German Renaissance*, 47-62 (two colloquies of Erasmus). Erasmus, *Praise of Folly* (extracts in Robinson, *Readings*, II, 41-46). Seebohm, *Oxford Reformers*, 186-205 (Erasmus's Italian journey and his *Praise of Folly*). Emerton, *Desiderius Erasmus*, ch. v (illustrated).
- (3) Historical Novel: Charles Reade, *The Cloister and the Hearth* (time of Erasmus).

§ 37. Germany on the Eve of the Reformation, 1493-1519. (Lecture)

- a. Political conditions:
weakness of the emperors since the fall of the Hohenstaufen; growth of the power of the princes; the Golden Bull (1356) and the Seven Electors; the Diet; the Knights; failure of attempts at reform; dynastic policy of the Hapsburgs; Maximilian, 1493-1519; Hapsburg marriages and lands.
- b. Social and economic conditions.
 - (1) The peasants:
their grievances; revolts and failures.

- (2) The towns:
importance; industries; commerce and capital.
 - (3) The church and religion:
grievances, religious enthusiasm and desire for reform; mystics.
 - (4) Intellectual and artistic life:
influence of Erasmus, Reuchlin, Hutten; "Letters of Obscure Men"; schools and universities; fine arts and inventions; character of the Renaissance in Germany.
 - c. Need of reform in political, social and economic conditions; failure of attempts at reform; omens of revolution.
- *Seebohm, 26-33, 55-65; *Robinson, ch. xxiv; *Shepherd, 86-87.
A reading on one of the following topics or on one of the topics in § 38 is required under § 39.

Topics for reading

- (1) The peasantry and the peasant revolts before Luther.
Lindsay, *History of the Reformation*, II, 89-113. Janssen, *History of the German People at the Close of the Middle Ages*, in Bk. III, ch. i (a favorable picture of the peasantry before Luther's time by a Roman Catholic writer).
- (2) Religious conditions in Germany on the eve of the Reformation.
Lindsay, *History of the Reformation*, I, in ch. v, especially 127-157. Beard, *Martin Luther*, in ch. ii. *Cambridge Modern History*, I, in ch. xix, "The Eve of the Reformation," especially 682-692.
- (3) The German Humanists.
Creighton, *History of the Papacy*, Bk. VI, ch. i. Beard, *Martin Luther*, ch. iii (latter part). Robinson, *Readings*, II, 37-50. Whitcomb, *Source Book of the German Renaissance*, 62-80 (Hutten and the *Letters of Obscure Men*), or 80-89 and 99-113 (the experiences of wandering students). Seebohm, *Oxford Reformers*, 294-306; 312-321 (Erasmus in the printing-office, and his Greek edition of the New Testament). Emerton, *Erasmus*, ch. vi. Francke, *History of German Literature as determined by Social Forces*, 100-110, 141-150.

CH. XIII. THE PROTESTANT REVOLUTION IN GERMANY IN THE
16TH CENTURY

§ 38. Martin Luther (1483-1546) and the Beginning of the
Reformation in Germany to 1521. (Lecture)

a. Luther's early struggles, 1483-1517:

home, school, university and monastery; religious development; influence of St. Paul (*e. g.*, Romans i, 17, and iii, 20-28), St. Augustine, and German mystics; professor at Wittenberg, 1508; journey to Rome; Luther as preacher and priest.

b. Luther's opposition to the indulgences:

the indulgences in theory and practice; Tetzel; Luther's attitude; posting of the 95 theses, 1517; feeling in Germany.

c. Gradual development of Luther's opposition to the Papacy, 1517-1520:

Luther's hearing before the papal legate; appeal to the Pope; negotiations; disputation with Eck at Leipzig (Luther and Huss); the three pamphlets of 1520; excommunication; burning of the papal bull and the canon law, 1520.

d. The Diet of Worms, 1521:

Luther's journey; Luther and Charles V; Luther before the Diet; the Edict of Worms.

e. Luther a typical German and the Hero of the Reformation.

*Seebohm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, 94-130. A reading on one of the following topics is required under § 39 for those who do not read on a topic under § 37.

Topics for reading

(1) Luther's early life (to 1517).

Lindsay, *Reformation*, I, 190-205. *Cambridge Modern History*, II, 104-121. Freytag, *Martin Luther*, 5-12, 24-32. Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VI, 105-143. Köstlin, *Luther*, 1-27 (childhood and life in school), or 28-63 (student and monk). Beard, *Luther*, 116-144, or 144-165 (life in the convent).

(2) The indulgences and Luther's 95 theses.

Creighton, *History of the Papacy*, Bk. VI, in ch. iii. Lindsay, *Reformation*, I, 216-233; much the same account in Lindsay's ch. in *Cambridge Modern History*, II, 121-133. Beard, *Luther*, 200-225. Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VI, 146-169. Köstlin, *Luther*, 82-107. A very full account in Lea, *History of Auricular Confession and Indulgences in the Latin Church*, especially III, 379-402; the appendix contains facsimiles of indulgences. Compare Archbishop Albert's Instructions and Tetzel's Sermon, with Luther's 95 Theses, in *Penn. Reprints*, II, no. 6. Myconius' attempt to get an indulgence free, in Freytag, *Martin Luther*, 13-23. Accounts by Roman Catholic writers may be found in Janssen, *History of the German People*, III, 89-95; Ad-dis and Arnold, *A Catholic Dictionary*, article "Indulgence."

(3) Luther's early writings.

Extracts in Robinson, *Readings*, II, 57-61, 66-68, 74-83. The three pamphlets of 1520 are translated in Wace and Buchheim, *Luther's Primary Works*:—"To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation," 17-92; "Concerning Christian Liberty," 95-137; "On the Babylonish Captivity of the Church," 141-245. Francke, *History of German Literature*, 150-162.

§ 39. Recitation on * §§ 37-38, including a *reading on one topic and *Shepherd, 86-87

§ 40. The German Reformation from the Diet of Worms to the Peace of Augsburg, 1521-1555. (Lecture)

a. Luther at the Wartburg, 1521-1522:

his translation of the New Testament; religious and literary importance of the Lutheran Bible.

b. Social and political revolution:

Luther's opposition to the Radicals; Hutten and Sickingen; the Peasants' War, 1524-1525; Luther's attitude toward the peasants and revolution; the Anabaptists (at Münster, 1534-1535); Luther's marriage, 1525; effects of marriage of monks and dissolution of monasteries.

- c. Beginnings of the Lutheran church,—government, worship, and belief.
 - d. The connection of Charles V with the Reformation:
Charles' rivalry with Francis I,—battle of Pavia, 1525, treaty of Madrid and First Diet of Spires, 1526, the sack of Rome, 1527; renewed alliance of Pope and Emperor and Second Diet of Spires, 1529; Diet and Confession of Augsburg, 1530; Charles and the Protestant Princes of Germany,—increasing power and ambition of the Princes, Luther's death, Schmalkald War, 1546-1547, French conquest of the three bishoprics, Peace of Augsburg and its defects.
 - e. Charles V's abdication, 1556, and death, 1558; the division of the Hapsburg heritage (Shepherd, 118-119).
- *Seeböhm, 131-166 (omitting pages on Switzerland).
A reading on one of the following topics is required under § 41.

Topics for reading

- (1) Luther's marriage and home life.
Köstlin, *Luther*, 325-335, 534-555. Freytag, *Martin Luther*, 97-112. Jacobs, *Luther*, 263-267, 394-406. Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VI, 454-473.
 - (2) Luther and the Peasants' War: his attitude toward the peasants; and the effects of the war on the religious development of Germany.
McGiffert, *Martin Luther*, ch. xvii, "The Peasants' War" (substantially the same in *Century Magazine*, vol. 82, pp. 562-567). Luther's pamphlet "Against the murdering and robbing bands of peasants" is translated in *Crozer Theological Seminary, Historical Leaflets*, no. 4. Lindsay, *Reformation*, I, 324-339. *Cambridge Modern History*, II, in ch. vi.
 - (3) Government and worship of the Lutheran Church.
Lindsay, *Reformation*, I, 400-416. Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VI, 484-494, 515-520. Walker, *Reformation*, 136-143. Ranke, *Reformation in Germany*, Bk. IV, ch. v.
A discussion of Lutheran hymns is in Schaff, VI, 494-512, and of the new ideas of church and state, 520-546.
- § 41. Recitation on *§ 40; *Robinson 405-420; *Shepherd, 114-115, 116 (upper map), 118-119; and a *reading on one of the topics under § 40

CH. XIV. THE REFORMATION IN SWITZERLAND, GENEVA, AND
FRANCE IN THE 16TH CENTURY

§ 42. Zwingli (1484-1531) and the Reformation in Switzerland.
(Lecture)

a. The Swiss Confederation.

(1) Its origin.

(2) The political and social conditions in Switzerland at the opening of the 16th Century:
government of the Confederation; forest and city cantons; foreign relations; traffic in mercenaries; social conditions.

b. Zwingli's preparation for his work:

ancestry and environment; education; humanist; priest; chaplain in the Italian wars; retirement to Einsiedeln; call to Zürich.

c. The Reformation in Switzerland:

Zwingli's methods and influence as people's priest in Zürich; gradual progress of the Reformation in Zürich, 1519-1525; spread of the Zwinglian Reformation in Switzerland; the Marburg Conference with Luther, 1529; comparison of Luther and Zwingli.

d. Religious war in Switzerland:

causes of the war between the Protestant and Catholic (Forest) cantons; Zwingli's policy; mistakes of Zürich and the Protestant cantons; renewal of the war; battle of Cappel and death of Zwingli, 1531; Peace of Cappel; character of Zwingli and of the Zwinglian or Swiss Reformation.

*Robinson, 421-425; *Seebohm, 156-162; *Shepherd, 91, 114-115, 118-119; and *map showing for about 1560:

- (1) Lands of the Spanish and also of the Austrian Hapsburgs.
 - (2) The boundary of the Empire.
 - (3) Location of Bavaria, Brandenburg, Electorate of Saxony, Duchy of Prussia.
 - (4) Boundary of the Swiss Confederation.
- Optional reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) General accounts of Zwingli's life and work.
Lindsay, *History of the Reformation*, II, 24-52. Walker, *Reformation*, 149-180. Ranke, *Reformation in Germany*, Bk. V, ch. iii. *Cambridge Modern History*, II, 307-329. Dändliker, *History of Switzerland*, 130-145. Fisher, *Reformation*, 136-156. Häusser, *Reformation*, 125-142. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, IV, 458-472. Janssen, *History of the German People*, V, 129-143.
- (2) Conditions in Switzerland before Zwingli.
Vincent, "Switzerland at the beginning of the 16th Century," *Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies*, Ser. xxii, no. 5. Dändliker, *History of Switzerland*, 37-62. Jackson, *Zwingli*, introductory ch. on Switzerland by Vincent.
- (3) Zwingli's early life and his preparation for his work.
Jackson, *Huldreich Zwingli*, any of chs. i-v. Simpson, *Life of Ulrich Zwingli*, any of chs. i-v. Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VII, ch. ii.
- (4) The Conference between Luther and Zwingli at Marburg.
Lindsay, *Reformation*, I, 347-363. Köstlin, *Luther*, 373-398. Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VI, 620-650. Simpson, *Ulrich Zwingli*, ch. vii.

§ 43. John Calvin (1509-1564) and the Genevan Reformation.
(Lecture)

- a. Calvin's life to 1536:
ancestry and environment; comparison with Luther and Zwingli; character; threefold education; the *Institutes of the Christian Religion*.
- b. Geneva before Calvin:
threefold government of prince-bishop, *vidomne* (Savoy, 1290-1525), and commune; withdrawal of Duke of Savoy, 1525, and of bishop, 1534; introduction of Reformation; influence of Bern; government and temper of Geneva at Calvin's arrival, 1536.
- c. Geneva and Calvin after 1536:
Calvin's programme for a Puritan State in Geneva (creed, catechism, discipline of morals, an organic church, the "Word of God" as a constitution, university education, the unflinching temper); exile of Farel and

Calvin, 1538; domestic and foreign troubles of Geneva and recall of Calvin, 1541; Consistory and system of discipline and excommunication; prosecution of heresy; struggles and triumphs of Calvin; institutions established by him; change in the temper of Geneva; limitations of Calvinism.

d. The influence of Calvin and Geneva:

Geneva a Protestant centre; the personal influence of Calvin and his successor Beza; how the ideas of Calvin and Geneva spread into France, Germany, Holland, England, Scotland, and America; the contribution of Calvin and Geneva to political, social, and economic progress.

*Seebohm, 195-199, and *reading on one of the following topics. Students who can find the time to do so are strongly urged to read topic (1) for this exercise and an additional topic for § 44.

Topics for reading

(1) Selections from Calvin's works.

Robinson, *Readings*, II, 122-134. *Penn. Reprints*, III, no. 3, 7-14 (same in the volume on the Reformation). Hart, *American History told by Contemporaries*, I, 324-330. Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, Bk. I, ch. xvi (Providence); or Bk. II, ch. viii, §§ 28-34 (Sunday); or Bk. III, ch. x, "How to use the present life and its comforts"; or Bk. IV, ch. x, § 1-10 (Conscience); or Bk. IV, ch. xx, § 8-21, 29-32, "of Civil Government."

(2) Geneva before Calvin.

Foster, *American Historical Review*, VIII, 217-240 (Jan. 1903), "Geneva before Calvin, the Antecedents of a Puritan State." Walker, *John Calvin, the Organizer of Reformed Protestantism*, ch. vii.

(3) Calvin's Programme for Geneva.

Walker, *Calvin*, ch. viii. Foster, *Harvard Theological Review*, I, 391-434 (Oct. 1908), "Calvin's Programme for a Puritan State in Geneva, 1536-1541." Lindsay, *Reformation*, II, 102-124.

(4) The Consistory and discipline of morals.

Walker, *Calvin*, 270-274, 281-284, 297-304, 338-340, 344-345. Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VII, 480-494.

(5) Calvin and Servetus.

Walker, *Calvin*, ch. xii. Emerton, *Harvard Theological Review*, II, 139-160 (April 1909), "Calvin and Servetus." Schaff, *History of the Christian Church*, VII, ch. xvi.

(6) General Accounts of Calvin and the Genevan Reformation.

Fisher, *Reformation*, 192-241. Ranke, *History of France*, I, ch. viii, "Glance at the Reformation in Geneva." Walker, *Reformation*, 235-276. Moeller, *History of the Christian Church*, III, 174-187. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, IV, 506-526. *Cambridge Modern History*, II, ch. xi. Lansdale, *Century Magazine*, vol. 78, 454-464 (July 1909), "The Human Side of Calvin."

The best brief life of Calvin is by Walker (1906). The most complete life is by Doumergue, *Jean Calvin: les hommes et les choses de son temps*, 5 vols., elaborately illustrated (1902—).

§ 44. Recitation on *§§ 42-43; *Shepherd, 91, 114-115, 116 (lower map); *reading on at least one topic under § 43.

§ 45. The Reformation in France. (Recitation)

- a. The beginnings of the Reformation in France; Lefèvre; Margaret of Angoulême, Queen of Navarre.
- b. Attitude of Francis I, the Sorbonne, and Henry II toward the Reformers.
- c. Political leaders and parties in 1560; their influence upon the Reformation.
- d. The religious wars from the Massacre of Vassy, 1562, to the Edict of Nantes, 1598.
- e. Comparison of the Reformation in France with the Reformation in other countries.

*Robinson, 451-458; *Shepherd, 118; and *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) Environment and early life of Coligny.
Besant, *Gaspard de Coligny*, 25-48.
- (2) The influence of Calvin in France and the organization of the French Protestant Church.
Lindsay, *History of the Reformation*, II, 153-161, 164-169.
Walker, *Calvin*, 380-388.

- (3) The massacre of St. Bartholomew.
 Besant, *Gaspard de Coligny*, 197-218. Baird, *Rise of the Huguenots in France*, II, in ch. xviii. Acton, *The History of Freedom and Other Essays* in ch. iv (the view of a modern English Roman Catholic). Ranke, *History of France*, II, ch. xv (latter part).
- (4) Henry IV and the Edict of Nantes.
 Cambridge Modern History, III, 657-663, 675-677. Lavis-
 visse et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, V, 273-277, 281-288.
- (5) General accounts of the Reformation in France.
 Willert, *Henry of Navarre*, 1-23. *Cambridge Modern History*, II, in ch. ix. Guizot, *Concise History of France*, 270-288. Adams, *Growth of the French Nation*, 164-179. Johnson, *Europe in the Sixteenth Century*, 387-405. Moeller, *History of the Christian Church*, I, 190-195, 323-329. Häusser, *Reformation*, 349-362, 369-374. Walker, *Reformation*, 225-232, 408-416, 423-432.



A SYLLABUS
OF
EUROPEAN HISTORY

378—1900

FOURTH EDITION

PART II.—1600-1900

BY

HERBERT DARLING FOSTER

AND

SIDNEY BRADSHAW FAY

PROFESSORS OF HISTORY IN DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

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PREFACE

This syllabus is not intended in any way as a substitute for a text-book or note-book. It is merely an outline indicating the work to be done in the Second Semester (History 2), so divided as to fall into 45 sections. Each section (§) represents an exercise, either a lecture, or a recitation, as indicated. The asterisk (*) indicates required work in every case. The references for reading are not exhaustive. For a bibliography of the more detailed works, especially those in French and German, reference should be made to the bibliographies at the end of the chapters in Robinson, *Readings in European History*, vol. II; at the end of the volumes in the *Cambridge Modern History*; at the end of the chapters in Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*; in Stephens' *Syllabus of 87 Lectures in European History*; to Monod, *Bibliographie de l'Histoire de France*; and to Dahlmann-Waitz, *Quellenkunde der Deutschen Geschichte*. (7th ed. 1906.)

In the hope that students will be interested to buy some books in addition to the text-books, and thus form for themselves the nucleus of an historical library, there is added a short list of those books to which reading references will most frequently be given.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EUROPEAN HISTORY

Part II.—1600-1900

SOURCES

- Robinson, James Harvey**, *Readings in European History*, Vol. II. Boston, 1906. [Ginn, \$1.50.]
- Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History*. Published by the Department of History of the University of Pennsylvania. 6 vols. Philadelphia, 1894-99; new series, vols. I-IV. [Single numbers sold separately, 15 to 25 cents each.]

MODERN WORKS

- Cambridge Modern History*. 14 vols. New York, 1902-1912. [The Macmillan Co., \$4.00 each.]
- Carlyle, Thomas**, *History of Friedrich II of Prussia, called Frederick the Great*. 5 vols. London, 1903. [Chapman & Hall, 2s. 6d. each.]
- Fyffe, C. A.**, *History of Modern Europe, 1792-1878*. 3 vols. in one. New York, 1896. [Holt, \$2.75.]
- Gardiner, S. R.**, *The Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648*. London, 1893. (Epochs of Modern History.) [Longmans, Green & Co., \$1.00.]
- Green, J. R.**, *Short History of the English People*. New York, 1875. [The American Book Co., \$1.20.]
- Hassall, Arthur**, *Louis XIV*. New York, 1899. (Heroes of the Nations.) [Putnam, \$1.50.]
- Hazen, C. D.**, *Europe since 1815*. New York, 1911. [Holt, \$3.00.]
- Henderson, E. F.**, *A Short History of Germany*. 2 vols. in one. New York, 1906. [The Macmillan Co., \$2.50.]
- Johnston, R. M.**, *Napoleon*. New York, 1904. [A. S. Barnes, \$1.00.]
- Kitchin, G. W.**, *History of France*. 3 vols. 4th edition. Oxford, 1899. [Clarendon Press, \$2.60 each.]

- Lavissee, Ernest, et Rambaud, Alfred**, *Histoire Générale du IV^e Siècle à Nos Jours*. Vols. 6-12. Paris, 1896-1901. [Colin et Cie., 12 fr. each.]
- Lindsay, Thomas M.**, *A History of the Reformation*. Vol. II, *The Reformation in the Lands Beyond Germany*. New York, 1907. [Scribners, \$2.50.]
- Longman, F. W.**, *Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War*. New York, 1898. (Epochs of Modern History.) [Longmans, Green & Co., \$1.00.]
- Lowell, E. J.**, *Eve of the French Revolution*. Boston, 1895. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$2.00.]
- Macaulay, T. B.**, *An Essay on Frederick the Great*. New York, 1893. (English Classics Series.) [Charles E. Merrill Co., 25 cents.]
- Mahan, A. T.**, *Influence of Sea Power upon History. 1660-1783*. Boston, 1890. [Little, Brown & Co., \$4.00.]
- Mathews, S.**, *The French Revolution*. New York, 1901. [Longmans, Green & Co., \$1.25.]
- Motley, J. L.**, *Peter the Great*. New York, 1893. [Charles E. Merrill Co., 25 cents.]
- Motley, J. L.**, *Rise of the Dutch Republic*. 3 vols. New York, 1856. [Harper; also edition in 2 vols., A. L. Burt Co., \$2.50 net.]
- Perkins, J. B.**, *France under the Regency*. Boston and New York, 1892. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$2.00.]
- Perkins, J. B.**, *Richelieu and the Growth of French Power*. New York, 1900. (Heroes of the Nations.) [Putnam, \$1.50.]
- Ploetz, Carl**, *Epitome of Ancient, Mediaeval, and Modern History*. Boston, 1905. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$3.00.]
- Ranke, Leopold**, *History of the Reformation in Germany*. 3 vols. London, n. d. [Longmans, Green & Co., 48s.]
- *Robinson, James Harvey**, *Introduction to the History of Western Europe*. Boston, 1903. [Ginn, \$1.60.]
- *Robinson, J. H., and Beard, C. A.**, *The Development of Modern Europe*. Vol. II. Boston, 1908. [Ginn, \$1.60.]
- Rose, J. H.**, *The Life of Napoleon I*. 2 vols. in one. New York, 1901. [The Macmillan Co., \$3.00.]
- *Seebohm, Frederic**, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*. New Impression. New York, 1911. (Epochs of Modern History.) [Longmans, Green & Co., \$1.00.]

Seeley, J. R., *Expansion of England*. London, 1883. [The Macmillan Co., 5s.]

Seignobos, Charles, *A Political History of Europe since 1814*. New York, 1899. [Holt, \$3.00.]

***Shepherd, W. R.**, *Historical Atlas*. New York, 1911. [Holt, \$2.50.]

Wakeman, H. O., *The Ascendancy of France*. (Periods of European History.) New York, 1894. [The Macmillan Co., \$1.40.]

Walker, Williston, *The Reformation*. (Ten Epochs of Church History.) New York, 1900. [Scribner, \$2.00.]

Willert, P. F., *Henry of Navarre and the Huguenots in France*. New York, 1900. (Heroes of the Nations.) [Putnam, \$1.50.]

*Required text-books.

OUTLINE

CHAPTER I. THE COUNTER REFORMATION AND THE WARS OF RELIGION

- § 1. Lecture. The Reform within the Roman Catholic Church; the Jesuits and the Council of Trent.
- § 2. Lecture. Philip II of Spain and the Revolt of the Netherlands. (1st reading)
- § 3. Recitation. (2nd reading)
- § 4. Recitation. Henry VIII (1509-1547), and the Reformation in England.
- § 5. Recitation. England under Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, 1547-1603. (3rd reading)
- § 6. Recitation. The Struggle in England for Constitutional Government, 1603-1688.
- § 7. Lecture. The Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648.
- § 8. Recitation. (4th reading)

CHAPTER II. THE ASCENDANCY OF FRANCE IN THE 17TH CENTURY

- § 9. Lecture. Growth of the Power of the French Monarchy under Henry IV and Louis XIII.
- § 10. Recitation. (5th reading)
- § 11. Lecture. The Absolute Monarchy of Louis XIV, 1643-1715; I. Louis' Wars and Foreign Policy.
- § 12. Recitation.
- § 13. Recitation. The Absolute Monarchy of Louis XIV, 1643-1715; II. France under Louis XIV. (6th reading)
- § 14. Written Hour Examination.

CHAPTER III. THE RISE OF RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA; THE EXPANSION OF ENGLAND

- § 15. Recitation. The Rise of the Russian Empire, to 1725. (7th reading)
- § 16. Lecture. The Rise of Prussia, to 1740. (8th reading)
- § 17. Lecture. Prussia under Frederick the Great, 1740-1786. (9th reading)
- § 18. Recitation.
- § 19. Recitation. The Expansion of England to the Close of the 18th Century. (10th reading)

CHAPTER IV. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON

- § 20. Recitation. The Eve of the French Revolution. (11th reading)
- § 21. Recitation. The Beginning of the French Revolution, 1789-1791. (Alternate 11th reading)
- § 22. Lecture. The Attempt at Constitutional Monarchy, 1791-1792.
- § 23. Recitation. (12th reading)
- § 24. Recitation. The First French Republic, 1792-1795.
- § 25. Recitation. Napoleon Bonaparte, to 1801. (13th reading)
- § 26. Lecture. Napoleon and Europe, 1801-1815.
- § 27. Recitation. (14th reading)
- § 28. Lecture. Reconstruction of Europe at the Congress of Vienna, 1814-1815.
- § 29. Recitation. (15th reading)
- § 30. Written Hour Examination.

CHAPTER V. PROGRESS OF EUROPE SINCE 1815

- § 31. Recitation. Europe after the Congress of Vienna.
- § 32. Recitation. The Industrial Revolution in England and France.
- § 33. Recitation. The Revolutions of 1848 in France.
- § 34. Recitation. The Revolutions of 1848 outside France.
- § 35. Recitation. The Unification of Italy.
- § 36. Recitation. The Formation of the German Empire and the Founding of Austria-Hungary.
- § 37. Recitation. The German Empire since 1871.
- § 38. Recitation. France under the Third Republic since 1870.
- § 39. Recitation. The Expansion of the British Empire in the 19th Century.
- § 40. Lecture. The Russian Empire in the 19th Century.
- § 41. Recitation. The Struggle for Liberty in Russia under Nicholas II, 1894—.
- § 42. Recitation. Turkey and the Eastern Question.
- § 43. Recitation. The Expansion of Europe in Asia.
- § 44. Recitation. The Expansion of Europe in Asia and Africa.
- § 45. Recitation. Some of the Great Problems of Today.

SYLLABUS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY

Part II.—1600-1900

CH. I. THE COUNTER REFORMATION AND THE WARS OF RELIGION

§ 1. The Reform within the Roman Catholic Church; the Jesuits and the Council of Trent. (Lecture)

- a. Recognition by Catholics of need of reform:
movement for reform and attempts at reconciliation with Protestants; the Conference at Regensburg (Ratisbon), 1541; reasons for its failure.
- b. The Jesuits, 1540-1773; 1814—:
the early life, training and character of Ignatius Loyola; foundation of the Society of Jesus, 1540; its objects and methods; the services of Jesuits as educators, missionaries, explorers, and statesmen; political and moral objections brought against the Jesuits; national exclusions; papal suspension of the order, 1773; comparison of Jesuits and Calvinists.
- c. The Council of Trent, 1545-1563:
parties; triumph of the Jesuits; reaction in dogma; reforms in discipline; effect on the Roman Catholic Church; spread of the Counter Reformation.
- d. The Inquisition and the Index.

*Seebohm, 199-208; 212-231 on the "General Results of the Era of the Protestant Revolution." A reading on one of the following topics will be required under § 2.

NOTE.—Each section (§) represents an exercise, either a lecture or recitation, as indicated. The asterisk () indicates required work, which may be tested by written quiz at any lecture. The atlas should be used regularly in preparation, and, when marked with an asterisk, should be brought to all recitations.

Topics for reading

(1) Life of Loyola.

Lindsay, *Reformation*, II, 525-549. Ranke, *History of the Popes*, Bk. II, § 4. Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy*, (*The Catholic Reaction*), ch. iv (first part). Hughes, *Loyola*, chs. ii, iii. *The Autobiography of St. Ignatius Loyola*.

(2) The organization and power of the Jesuits.

Lindsay, *Reformation*, II, 549-563, 606-611. *Cambridge Modern History*, II, 652-659. Ranke, *History of the Popes*, Bk. II, § 7. Alzog, *Manual of Church History*, III, 373-385. Walker, *Reformation*, 375-392.

(3) Jesuit schools and scholars.

Hughes, *Loyola*, chs. iv, v. Janssen, *History of the German People*, VIII, 231-249 (Canisius); or IX, 313-347.

(4) Jesuits as explorers and missionaries.

Parkman, *Pioneers of France in the New World*, ch. v or vi. Parkman, *Jesuits in North America*, chs. ii, xviii.

(5) The Expulsion of the Jesuits from France.

Perkins, *France under Louis XV*, II, ch. xvii.

(6) The Council of Trent.

Lindsay, *Reformation*, II, 564-596. Ward, *The Counter Reformation*, ch. iii. Häusser, *Reformation*, 258-264. Robinson, *Readings*, II, 156-161. Harnack, *History of Dogma*, VII, 35-72. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, IV, 1-26. Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy* (*The Catholic Reaction*), ch. ii. Alzog, *Church History*, III, 340-360. Janssen, *History of the German People*, VII, 234-272; or VIII, 252-274. Sarpi, *History of the Council of Trent*.

(7) The Papal Inquisition and the Index.

Lindsay, *Reformation*, II, 597-606. Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy* (*The Catholic Reaction*), ch. iii. Ranke, *History of the Popes*, in Bk. II. Putnam, *The Censorship of the Church of Rome*, I, 116-139.

**§ 2. Philip II of Spain and the Revolt of the Netherlands.
(Lecture)**

- a. Philip II, 1556-1598:
character; territories; life task; the Spanish Inquisition;
Philip the champion of the Roman Catholic Reaction.
- b. The Netherlands:
political, social, and economic conditions in the Netherlands at the accession of Philip II, 1556; differences between the northern and the southern provinces; comparison of antagonists,—Philip and the Dutch.
- c. The revolt of the Netherlands, 1568-1648.
 - (1) Causes of the revolt:
the political and religious grievances of the Netherlands; protests; insurrection; Alva and the "Council of Blood"; taxes; the threefold cause of the revolt.
 - (2) The revolt to the death of William the Silent:
failure of William and Louis of Nassau, 1568; the Sea Beggars and the capture of Brill, 1572; the effect of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in the Netherlands; siege of Haarlem and Leyden, 1573-1574; sack of Antwerp; Pacification of Ghent, 1576; Union of Utrecht and formation of Dutch Republic, 1579; declaration of independence; assassination of William the Silent, 1584; his character and work.
 - (3) Later history of the revolt:
Maurice of Nassau; Queen Elizabeth's attitude; the Armada, 1588; the Twelve Years' Truce, 1609; renewal of the war, 1621; recognition of independence, 1648; reasons for Dutch success; direct and indirect results of the "Eighty Years' War of Liberation," 1568-1648.

*Robinson, 444-451, and *reading on one of the topics under § 1.

§ 3. Recitation on *§§ 1-2; *Shepherd 107-110 (Spanish and Portuguese colonies), 116 (lower map), 117; *reading on one of the following topics

Topics for reading

- (1) Philip II.
Hume, *Spain, its Greatness and Decay*, ch. iii or v.
Hume, in *Cambridge Modern History*, III, ch. xv.

"Spain under Philip II." Hume, *Philip II of Spain*, 1-6 and ch. xviii. Lea, "Ethical Values in History," *American Historical Review*, IX, 233-246 (Jan., 1904). The older view of Philip in Motley, *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, Part II, ch. ii, and *History of the United Netherlands*, beginning of ch. i. Rogers, *Story of Holland*, compare ch. xiii, "The Last Years of William the Silent," with ch. xiv, "The Projects of Philip."

(2) The Spanish Inquisition.

Lea, *A History of the Inquisition of Spain* (the standard work on this subject), II, 465-484, "The Inquisitorial Process"; II, 535-568, "Evidence"; III, 1-35, "Torture"; III, 36-92, "The Trial"; III, 209-229, "The Auto de Fe"; or IV, 504-534 (influence of the inquisition). Lea, *The Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies*, 299-317, "The Philippines." Motley, *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, Part II, ch. iii.

(3) Political, social, and economic conditions in the Netherlands before the Revolt.

Blok, *History of the People of the Netherlands*, II, ch. xi, "Ecclesiastical Conditions," ch. xii, "Commerce and Industry," or ch. xiii, "City and Country." Lindsay, *Reformation*, II, 224-234. Prescott, *Philip II*, Bk. II, ch. i (first half).

(4) William the Silent.

Motley, *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, Part VI, ch. vi. Putnam, *William the Silent*. Lindsay, *Reformation*, II, 254-270. Harrison, *William the Silent*, 208-211 and ch. xii.

(5) The Siege of Leyden.

Motley, *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, Part IV, ch. ii.

(6) General accounts of the revolt of the Netherlands.

Robinson, *Readings*, II, 168-179. Fisher, *Reformation*, ch. ix. Walker, *Reformation*, 416-430. Creighton, *Age of Elizabeth*, 90-101, 115-125, 149-158. Häusser, *Reformation*, chs. xxii-xxiv. *Cambridge Modern History*, III, ch. vi, vii, or xix. Johnson, *Europe in the Sixteenth Century*, ch. viii (first part).

§ 4. Henry VIII (1509-1547), and the Reformation in England. (Recitation)

- a. Henry VIII's marriage with Catharine of Aragon; his foreign policy.
- b. The rise and fall of Wolsey.
- c. The divorce case of Catharine of Aragon.
- d. The Act of Supremacy, 1534, and the peculiar character of the English Reformation.
- e. The character and death of Sir Thomas More.
- f. Thomas Cromwell and the dissolution of the monasteries.
- g. Henry VIII's character.

*Seebohm, 167-194.

Optional reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) Sir Thomas More.

More, *Utopia*. Roper, *Life of More* (also prefixed to Lumby's edition of the *Utopia*; Roper was More's son-in-law). *Penn. Reprints*, I, no. 1, 8-16. Green, *Short History of the English People*, ch. VI, sect. 4 (latter part).

- (2) Erasmus.

Whitcomb, *Source Book of the German Renaissance*, 47-62 (two colloquies of Erasmus). Erasmus, *Praise of Folly* (extracts in Robinson, *Readings*, II, 41-46). Seebohm, *Oxford Reformers*, 186-205. Emerton, *Desiderius Erasmus*, ch. v (illustrated).

§ 5. England under Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, 1547-1603. (Recitation)

- a. Protestantism under Edward VI, 1547-1553.
- b. The Catholic Reaction under Mary Tudor, 1553-1558.
- c. England under Elizabeth, 1558-1603.
 - (1) The settlement of the church question.
 - (2) Elizabeth's foreign policy,—relations with Scotland, the Netherlands, and Spain.
 - (3) Elizabeth's character, and her services to England.

*Robinson, 434-436, 458-464; *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

(1) Elizabeth.

Creighton, *The Age of Elizabeth*, 128-148, "Elizabeth and Home Affairs"; "Elizabeth's Court and Ministers." Green, *Short History of the English People*, ch. vii, sect. 3, "Elizabeth, 1558-1560." Lindsay, *Reformation*, II, 385-420, "The Settlement under Elizabeth." Beesly, *Elizabeth*, ch. xi, "Domestic Affairs"; ch. xii, "Last Years and Death." Channing, *History of the United States*, I, ch. v, "The English Seamen." Sidney Lee, in *Cambridge Modern History*, III, 328-363, "The Last Years of Elizabeth." Jessopp, in *Dictionary of National Biography*, article on Elizabeth.

(2) Drake's Voyage around the World, 1577-1580 (see Shepherd, 107-110).

SOURCES.—The contemporary narrative by Francis Pretty is in Hakluyt, *Voyages*, XI, 101-132, (11 vol. ed., 1904). Same reprinted with modernized spelling in Payne, *Voyages of the Elizabethan Seamen*, 145-169. Selections in Hart, *American History told by Contemporaries*, I, 81-88; and in Lee, *Source Book of English History*, 319-325.

MODERN WORKS.—A full account of Drake's Voyage is in Corbett, *Drake and the Tudor Navy*, I, chs. viii-x. Froude, *History of England*, XI, 395-421. Froude, *English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century*, Lect. iv.

(3) The Spanish Armada (see Shepherd, 118-119).

Green, *Short History of the English People*, ch. vii, sect. 6, "The Armada, 1572-1588." Laughton, in *Cambridge Modern History*, III, 302-316. Channing, *History of the United States*, I, 130-140, 142, note iv. Motley, *History of the United Netherlands*, II, ch. xix. A full account is in Corbett, *Drake and the Tudor Navy*, II, see especially ch. vi, "The Fleets in Contact."

(4) The England of Elizabeth.

SOURCES.—Harrison, *Elizabethan England*, (ed. Withington, from Harrison's "Description of England," in Holinshed, *Chronicles*.) ch. vii, "Of the food and diet of the English"; ch. ix, "Of the manner of building and furniture of our houses"; ch. xxiv, "Of the sundry

kinds of punishment appointed for offenders"; ch. vi, "Of the ancient and present estate of the Church of England"; or ch. xxv, "Of universities." Extracts from Harrison in Hart, *American History told by Contemporaries*, I, 145-152.

MODERN WORKS.—Creighton, *The Age of Elizabeth*, 199-226, "English Life in Elizabeth's Reign," "Elizabethan Literature." Green, *Short History of the English People*, ch. vii, sect. 5, "The England of Elizabeth."

Optional reading, historical novel: Kingsley, *Westward, Ho!*

§ 6. The struggle in England for Constitutional Government, 1603-1688. (Recitation)

- a. James I, 1603-1625,—idea of the divine right of kings, foreign policy.
- b. Charles I, 1625-1649:
his disagreement with Parliament and the Puritans; attempts at personal government; the Civil War; execution of Charles I.
- c. Oliver Cromwell; Commonwealth and Protectorate.
- d. The Restoration, 1660; reigns of Charles II and James II.
- e. The Revolution of 1688; the accession of William III.

*Robinson, ch. xxx. Optional reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) The origin and nature of the English Puritans.

Gardiner, *Puritan Revolution*, 1-6, 13-17; compare with Firth, *Oliver Cromwell and the Rule of the Puritans in England*, 10-11.

- (2) Puritan opposition to arbitrary government.

Channing, *History of the United States*, I, ch. x, "The Beginnings of New England." Gardiner, *Cromwell's Place in History*, Lect. i, "The Puritan and Constitutional Opposition." Borgeaud, *Rise of Modern Democracy in Old and New England*, ch. i, "Puritanism and the English Revolution." Morley, *Cromwell*, 42-60, "Puritanism and the Double Issue." Gardiner, *Oliver Cromwell*, 7-26. Robinson, *Readings*, II, 218-239.

(3) Oliver Cromwell.

Carlyle, *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, Letters 29 (battle of Naseby) and 140 (battle of Dunbar); Speech V (to Parliament, 1656); Carlyle's account of the death of the Protector. In Centenary ed. 1899, I, 214-215 (Naseby); II, 209-219 (Dunbar); III, 292-310 (latter part of speech to Parliament, 1656); IV, 194-208 (Carlyle's account of the death of the Protector). In 3d ed., 1850: III, 51-61 (Dunbar); IV, 122-144 (speech to Parliament); IV, 389-403 (death of the Protector). Gardiner, *Cromwell's Place in History*, Lect. vi. Carlyle, *Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. vi, "The Hero as King. Cromwell." Firth, *Cromwell*, ch. xxiii. Morley, *Cromwell*, 1-6, 461-472.

§ 7. The Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648. (Lecture)

- a. Causes of the Thirty Years' War.
- b. The Bohemian and Palatinate period, 1618-1623:
 - the Bohemian revolution; battle of White Mountain, 1620; the fate of Bohemia and of the "Winter King."
- c. The Danish period, 1625-1629:
 - interests of Denmark in the Thirty Years' War; the Emperor's critical position in 1626; rise of Wallenstein; siege of Stralsund, 1628; the Edict of Restitution, 1629; Wallenstein's enemies and his dismissal, 1630.
- d. The Swedish period, 1630-1635:
 - Gustavus Adolphus as champion of Protestantism; battle of Breitenfeld, 1631, and Gustavus' advance into Southern Germany; reappearance of Wallenstein; battle of Lützen, 1632; Wallenstein's intrigues and assassination, 1634; the Peace of Prag, 1635.
- e. The Swedish-French period, 1635-1648:
 - Richelieu's interference in the Thirty Years' War; universal longing for peace; the obstacles to a settlement.
- f. The Peace of Westphalia, 1648:
 - the religious settlement; the territorial changes (Bavaria, Palatinate, Sweden, Brandenburg, Saxony, ecclesiastical lands, France, United Netherlands, Switzerland); the constitutional changes in the Empire; social and economic results of the war.

*Robinson, ch. xxix.

Topics for reading

- (1) Henry IV's plan to aid Protestants in Germany in 1610.
Willert, *Henry of Navarre*, 428-453.
 - (2) The causes of the Thirty Years' War.
Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, I, ch. xvii. Gardiner, *The Thirty Years' War*, 1-30. Gardiner, *History of England from the Accession of James I to the Outbreak of the Civil War*, III, ch. xxix.
 - (3) Gustavus Adolphus in Germany.
Gardiner, *Thirty Years' War*, 136-162. Häusser, *Reformation*, 458-482. Gindely, *History of the Thirty Years' War*, II, 39-46, 73-85, 139-147. *Cambridge Modern History*, IV, ch. vi.
 - (4) The Battle of Breitenfeld.
Dodge, *Gustavus Adolphus*, chs. xix, xx (an account by a military critic). Fletcher, *Gustavus Adolphus*, ch. xi.
 - (5) The career of Wallenstein.
Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, I, 457-484. Gindely, *History of the Thirty Years' War*, II, 159-188. Wakeman, *Europe, 1598-1715*, 69-81, 95-104. Schiller's *Wallenstein* is an interesting historical drama dealing with this subject.
 - (6) The effects of the war on Germany.
Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire*, ch. on "The Peace of Westphalia: Last Stage in the Decline of the Empire." Trench, *Gustavus Adolphus*, Lect. iii, or iv. Gardiner, *Thirty Years' War*, 209-216. *Cambridge Modern History*, IV, 410-425.
 - (7) General accounts of the Thirty Years' War.
Walker, *Reformation*, 439-461. Robinson, *Readings*, II, 200-216. Perkins, *Richelieu*, ch. vii.
- § 8. Recitation on *§ 7; *reading on one of the topics under § 7; and *Shepherd, 121 (upper map and lower left-hand map), 122-123

CH. II. THE ASCENDANCY OF FRANCE IN THE 17TH CENTURY

§ 9. Growth of the Power of the French Monarchy under Henry IV and Louis XIII. (Lecture)

a. Henry IV, 1589-1610:

leadership of the Huguenots; fight for the crown (Ivry); acceptance of Catholicism; Edict of Nantes and Treaty of Vervins, 1598; internal policy of Henry IV and Sully; foreign policy; assassination of Henry; his character and influence on the French Monarchy.

b. Louis XIII (1610-1643) and Richelieu.

(1) Regency of Marie de' Medici and the favorites; States-General, 1614.

(2) Richelieu's character; relations with Louis XIII; fundamental aims of his policy for France.

(3) Richelieu's administration:

revolt of the Huguenots; siege of La Rochelle, 1627-8; his treatment of the Huguenots; the nobles; the *intendants*; centralization of power in the hands of the crown; defects of Richelieu's administration; immediate and later results of his administration to France.

*Outline map showing the names and boundaries of Spain, Spanish Netherlands, United Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Bavaria, Palatinate, Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Duchy of Prussia, after 1648, and indicating also the territorial changes effected by the Peace of Westphalia. See *Shepherd, 121 (upper map and lower left-hand map), 122-123, 126; compare also 118-119.

Topics for reading

(1) The religious settlement under Henry IV.

Baird, *The Huguenots and Henry of Navarre*, II, ch. xiv (latter part). *Cambridge Modern History*, III, 657-660, 675-677. Willert, *Henry of Navarre*, 328-346.

(2) The reforms of Henry IV and the Duke of Sully (Maximilian de Béthune, Baron de Rosny).

Willert, *Henry of Navarre*, 347-368. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, V, 313-323. Sully, *Memoirs*, in Bks. xii and xiii on coins and commerce (vol. II,

406-417, 521-527); or Bk. xvi, latter part on manufactures and colonies (vol. III, 177-186); or Bks. xxiv-xxvi on taxation and finance (vol. IV, 178-194, 265-273, 320-326). Kitchin, *History of France*, II, 450-465.

(3) Character of Henry IV.

Willert, *Henry of Navarre*, in chs. v, vi, or ix. Guizot, *Popular History of France*, in ch. xxxvi.

(4) Richelieu's treatment of the Huguenots.

Perkins, *Richelieu*, ch. iv. Baird, *The Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*, I, ch. vi (latter part). Kitchin, *History of France*, III, 14-30. Gardiner, *History of England from the Accession of James I to the Outbreak of the Civil War*, VI, in ch. lx (the Duke of Buckingham's attempt to relieve La Rochelle), or in ch. lxv (the assassination of Buckingham and the fall of La Rochelle).

(5) Richelieu's administration.

Wakeman, *Europe, 1598-1715*, 132-153. Lodge, *Richelieu*, ch. viii. Perkins, *Richelieu*, ch. ix (especially latter part). *Cambridge Modern History*, IV, 128-137, 152-157. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, V, 347-360, 372-3.

(6) General accounts.

Adams, *Growth of the French Nation*, 177-201. Guizot, *Concise History of France*, ch. ix or x.

§ 10. Recitation on *§ 9 and *reading on at least one topic under § 9

§ 11. The Absolute Monarchy of Louis XIV, 1643-1715:

I. Louis' Wars and Foreign Policy. (Lecture)

a. Louis XIV's minority, 1643-1661:

Mazarin chief minister,—his task; the *Parlement* of Paris and the Wars of the Frondes.

b. France at Louis' accession in 1661:

extent of French territory after the gains at Treaty of Westphalia (1648) and the Peace of the Pyrenees (1659); Louis' ambitions.

c. Louis' wars and aggressions, 1667-1713.

- (1) Attempt to annex the Spanish Netherlands, and its results.

- (2) The war against the Dutch, 1672-1678; acquisition of Franche Comté, 1678; occupation of Strasburg and Lorraine; Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685.
- (3) War of the League of Augsburg', 1689-1697: causes of the war; members of the League; Louis' mistake; part played by William III of Orange; Treaty of 1697.
- (4) War of the Spanish Succession, 1702-1713: the question of the Spanish succession in 1700; the Grand Alliance; English victories; Treaty of Utrecht, 1713,—losses of France and Spain, gains of England, Austria, and Savoy; colonial questions.

d. France at the close of 'Louis' reign:
exhaustion of France in 1715; results to France of Louis' policy.

1 The War of the League of Augsburg is the first war in the so-called "Second Hundred Years' War between England and France." (See Seeley, *Expansion of England*, Lecture ii.)

"The Second Hundred Years' War between England and France," 1689-1815

In Europe	In America
[1] War of League of Augsburg	1689-1697 King William's War
[2] War of the Spanish Succession	1702-1713 Queen Anne's War
[3] War of the Austrian Succession	1740-1748 King George's War, 1744-1748
[4] Seven Years' War	1756-1763 French and Indian War, 1754-1763
[5] American War	1775-1783 American Revolution
[6] War against the French Revolution and Napoleon	1793-1802
[7] War against Napoleon	1803-1815 War of 1812 with Great Britain

*Robinson, ch. xxxi. Optional reading on one of the topics under § 13.

§ 12. Recitation on *§ 11; *outline map showing important changes in the French frontier 1601-1697, and the principal states of Europe about 1740, including the chief divisions of Italy; and *map-quiz on Shepherd, 126, 130-131, 133 (upper map, Treaty of Utrecht)

Optional reading on any of the topics under § 13.

§ 13. The Absolute Monarchy of Louis XIV, 1643-1715;
II. France under Louis XIV. (Recitation)

- a. Louis and his government:
Louis' personal characteristics; his ideas of government; different attitude of English and French toward absolute monarchy.

b. Louis and his court:

Louis' position in France; Versailles and the court of Louis XIV; art and literature in Louis' reign.

c. The work of Colbert, Controller-General, 1662-1683:

Colbert's financial reforms; his industrial and commercial policy; the benefits and dangers of the Mercantile System (see topic 4).

d. Louis' religious policy:

policy toward the Huguenots; Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685; results of the Revocation in France and other lands.

*Reading on one of the topics below, and review of *Robinson 495-501 and 504-505.

Topics for reading

(1) Louis XIV's character and abilities.

Perkins, *France under the Regency*, ch. v. Hassall, *Louis XIV*, ch. iii. Martin, *History of France, The Age of Louis XIV*, I, in ch. i.

(2) Court life at Versailles in the age of Louis XIV.

Perkins, *France under the Regency*, ch. v. Hassall, *Louis XIV*, ch. xi. Taine, *Ancient Régime*, 86-90, 100-109. Guizot, *Popular History of France*, ch. xlix. Parmentier, *Album Historique*, III, 127-146 (illustrated). Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, VI, 178-220. Martin, I, in ch. iii.

(3) Colbert's economic policy.

Wakeman, *Europe, 1598-1715*, ch. ix. Perkins, *France under the Regency*, ch. iv. Sargent, *Colbert*, chs. i, ii, or v, vi. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, VI, 223-242. Grant, in *Cambridge Modern History*, V, 5-23. Martin, *History of France, The Age of Louis XIV*, I, in ch. ii. Stephens, *Lectures on the History of France*, 613-630, Lect. xxii.

(4) Advantages and disadvantages of the Mercantile System.

Schmoller, *Historical Significance of the Mercantile System*, 43-69.

(5) The government and commercial prosperity of the Dutch Republic before the wars with France.

Wakeman, *Europe, 1598-1715*, 214-233. Blok, *History of the People of the Netherlands*, III, 326-342. Lefèvre-Pontalis, *John De Witt*, I, in ch. i. Mahan, *Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1663-1783*, 50-74, 96-101.

- (6) The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; causes and effects.
Perkins, *France under the Regency*, ch. vi. Baird, *The Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*, II, ch. xii. Kitchin, *History of France*, III, 220-236. *Cambridge Modern History*, V, 19-26. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, VI, 279-302. Martin, *History of France, The Age of Louis XIV*, II, 30-56. Guizot, *Popular History of France*, in ch. xlvii. Robinson, *Readings*, II, 287-293.
- (7) "The Second Hundred Years' War between England and France."
Seeley, *Expansion of England*, Lect. ii.
- (8) Literature under Louis XIV.
Saintsbury, *History of French Literature*, Bk. III, ch. ii, v, or vii. Van Laun, *History of French Literature*, II, Bk. V, in ch. i. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, VI, 312-341. Martin, *History of France, The Age of Louis XIV*, I, in ch. iii.
- (9) The transplanting of feudalism to Canada.
Parkman, *Old Régime in Canada*, ch. xv.
- (10) France at the close of the reign of Louis XIV.
Kitchin, *History of France*, III, 343-359. Perkins, *France under the Regency*, ch. ix.

§ 14. Written hour examination on * §§ 1-13 (including lectures, text-books, map work, reading, notes, recitations)

CH. III. THE RISE OF RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA; THE EXPANSION OF ENGLAND

§ 15. Rise of the Russian Empire to 1725. (Recitation)

- a. Russia before Peter the Great:
Slavs,—subdivisions and settlements; beginnings of Russia; Norse conquest; Tartar conquest and influences; Russia before Peter the Great.
- b. Russia under Peter the Great, 1689-1725:
tasks; travels; reforms; wars; character.

*Robinson, 509-515; *Shepherd, 131-132; and *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) Peter the Great's travels, friends, ambitions, activities, character.
Motley, *Peter the Great*, first part (7-27 of Maynard, Merrill edition); or Robinson, *Readings*, II, 302-312.
- (2) Reforms of Peter the Great.
Rimbaud, *Popular History of Russia*, II, ch. iii. Schuyler, *Peter the Great*, I, ch. xxxv (social and financial changes), II, ch. xlvi (St. Petersburg), lvii (political and religious reforms), or lxxiii (economic reforms). Waliszewski, *Peter the Great*, 441-461. Wallace, *Russia*, ch. xxv, "St. Petersburg and the European influence." Milyoukov, *Russia and its Crisis*, 30-48.

§ 16. The Rise of Prussia to 1740. (Lecture)

- a. The "Great Elector," 1640-1688.
 - (1) The Hohenzollern family and their characteristics; the Great Elector's education and ambitions.
 - (2) The Great Elector's territories:
Brandenburg, Prussia, and Cleves to 1640; future importance of their geographical position; gains at the Peace of Westphalia; wars with Poland, Louis XIV, and Sweden.
 - (3) The Great Elector's internal policy:
absolutism and centralization; how he overcame local opposition; encouragement of agriculture and industry; reception of the French Huguenots.
- b. Frederick I, King in Prussia, 1701.
- c. Frederick William I, 1713-1740,—character, policy, army; the youth of Frederick the Great.

*Robinson, 515-516; *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) General account of the Rise of Prussia, to 1740.
Longman, *Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War*, 3-26.
- (2) Administration and reforms of the Great Elector.
Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, II, 12-29. Tuttle, *History of Prussia*, I, 226-250. *Cambridge Modern History*, V, 639-649.

- (3) Frederick the Great's father, Frederick William I.
 Macaulay, *An Essay on Frederick the Great*, first part (9-27 of Maynard, Merrill edition). Carlyle, *Frederick the Great*, Bk. IV, chs. iii, iv; or Bk. V, ch. vii, "Tobacco Parliament." Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, II, ch. iii. It is interesting and valuable to compare the accounts of Carlyle and Macaulay with that of Henderson. Lavissee, *The Youth of Frederick the Great*, in ch. ii.

§ 17. Prussia under Frederick the Great, 1740-1786. (Lecture)

- a. War of the Austrian Succession, 1740-1748:
 Austria in 1740; the Pragmatic Sanction and its guarantors; Frederick's invasion of Silesia; alliance with the French; results of the war.
- b. The Diplomatic Revolution, 1748-1756:
 the system of alliances in the 18th century; Frederick's dangerous position in 1753; outbreak of war between France and England in the colonies and on the sea; alliance between Prussia and England; alliance between Austria and France; importance of the Diplomatic Revolution.
- c. The Seven Years' War, 1756-1763:
 Frederick's occupation of Saxony; the campaign of 1757; Frederick's tactics at Rossbach and Leuthen; the results of the war for Germany.
- d. Frederick the Great in time of peace:
 Frederick at Sans Souci; Voltaire's visit; relations with Catherine II; First Partition of Poland, 1772; Frederick's acquisition of West Prussia; his reforms; value of government by "enlightened despotism"; Frederick's character and death, 1786.

*Robinson, 517-522; *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) Austrian attempt to reconquer Silesia; battle of Hohenfriedberg, 1745.
 Carlyle, *Frederick the Great*, Bk. XV, chs. ix, x. Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, II, 125-146.
- (2) Campaign of 1757.
 Longman, *Frederick the Great*, 106-115, 118-135.

(3) Battle of Rossbach, 1757.

Carlyle, *Frederick the Great*, Bk. XVIII, ch. viii.

(4) Frederick the Great in time of peace (character, friends, administration).

Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, II, 182-204.

Macaulay, *Essay on Frederick the Great*, 41-65.

(5) The Reforms of Frederick the Great.

Carlyle, *Frederick the Great*, Bk. XXI, ch. ii, "Repairing a ruined Prussia."

(6) The Enlightened Despots of the 18th Century.

Robinson and Beard, *The Development of Modern Europe*, I, ch. x.

§ 18. Recitation on * §§ 16-17, with *map-quiz on Europe in 1740 (Shepherd, 130-131), European campaigns and territorial changes, 1740-1746 (Shepherd, 132, upper map; 133, lower map), and Hohenzollern lands in 1786 (Shepherd, 134-135)

§ 19. The Expansion of England to the Close of the 18th Century. (Recitation)

- a. Union of England and Scotland, 1707; accession of House of Hanover; beginning of cabinet government; character of English wars in 18th century.
- b. Struggle for India:

territorial extent of India; political conditions at opening of 17th century; English and French settlements; policy of Dupleix; Sepoys; the Black Hole of Calcutta; Clive and the Battle of Plassey, 1757. (For Warren Hastings see topic (3) below.)
- c. Struggle for North America:

motives of the English settlers; rivalry with French; "Second Hundred Years' War between England and France" (cf. § 11, note 1); English gains at Treaty of Utrecht, 1713; exclusion of the French from North America by Peace of Paris, 1763; revolt of the American colonies; their alliance with France; England's loss of the thirteen colonies; treaty of peace, 1783.

*Robinson, ch. xxxiii; *Shepherd, 128, 136, 137; *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) The policy of Dupleix and the failure of the French to support him.

Perkins, *France under Louis XV*, I, in ch. ix. *English Historical Review*, I, 699-733 (Oct. 1886). Guizot, *Concise History of France*, 481-488. A full account is to be found in Malleison, *French in India*.

- (2) Robert Clive.

Macaulay, *Essays*, Essay on Clive (the middle third of the Essay, beginning with the Black Hole affair). Wilson, *Lord Clive*, ch. vi, "Plassey." Longman, *Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War*, 190-201. Seeley, *Expansion of England*, Course II, Lect. iii (especially the first part), "How we conquered India." Hunter, *Brief History of the Indian People*, 177-187. Lecky, *History of England in 18th century*, III, in ch. xiii, 513-533. Frazer, *British India* (Story of Nations), ch. v. *Dictionary of National Biography*, article on Robert Clive.

- (3) Warren Hastings.

Macaulay, *Essays*, Essay on Hastings (first quarter of the Essay). G. W. Hastings, *A Vindication of Warren Hastings*, ch. viii, "Summary." Frazer, *British India* (Story of Nations), ch. vi. *Dictionary of National Biography*, article on Warren Hastings. Lyall, *Warren Hastings*, ch. ii. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, VIII, 885-895, 929-932.

- (4) Comparison of English Colonial policy with that of Holland, Spain, and France.

Seeley, *Expansion of England*, Lect. iv, "The Old Colonial System." Egerton, *Origin and Growth of the English Colonies*, in chs. iii, iv.

- (5) General Accounts of Struggle for India.

Robinson and Beard, *Development of Modern Europe*, I, 87-100. Robinson, *Readings*, II, 331-345. Green, *Short History of the English People*, ch. x, in sects. 1-2, especially on Clive and Hastings. Gardiner, *Student's History of England*, 758-764, 801-811. Gibbins, *History of Commerce in Europe*, Bk. III, in chs. i-iii, parts relating to England.

CH. IV. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON

§ 20. The Eve of the French Revolution. (Recitation)

- a. Three great historic movements since the middle ages.
- b. Political and economic confusion in France at the close of the 18th century.
- c. The privileged classes.
- d. Condition of the Third Estate.
- e. Powers of the King.
- f. Influences tending toward revolution:

Parlement; philosophers; economists; American Revolution (see topic (6) below); discontent with existing evils.

*Robinson, 537-553; *Shepherd, 146-147, 148, 149; a *reading will be required either on one of the following topics at this exercise, or on one of the topics under § 21 at that exercise.

Topics for reading

- (1) The population of France in 1789, its numbers and classes. Mathews, *The French Revolution*, 12-16, 42-47.
- (2) Comparison of the aristocracy in France and England. Taine, *Ancient Régime*, 43-55.
- (3) Condition of the French people before 1789. Robinson, *Readings*, II, 373-380. Lowell, *Eve of the French Revolution*, in ch. xiii. De Tocqueville, *The Old Régime and the Revolution*, Bk. II, ch. i, "Why the feudal Rights were more odious to the People in France than anywhere else." Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, VII, 656-667; VIII, 9-11, 17-25. Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 484-502. Dayot, *De la Régence à la Révolution* (illustrations).
- (4) The Encyclopaedia of Diderot and its influence. Lowell, *Eve of the French Revolution*, ch. xvi. Perkins, *France under Louis XV*, II, 437-446, 452-456.
- (5) The influence of Voltaire. Morley, *Voltaire*, in ch. v. Lecky, *History of England in the 18th century*, ch. xx (first part). *Cambridge Modern History*, VIII, 9-14.
- (6) France and the American Revolution. Guizot, *Concise History of France*, 540-551. Robinson, *Readings*, II, 370-373. Aulard, *The French Revolution*, I, 111-125 (translated from Aulard, *Histoire Politique de la Révolution Française*, 19-23). Rosenthal, *America and France*, 26-52; see also in ch. iv, and 296-298.

**§ 21. The Beginning of the French Revolution, 1789-1791.
(Recitation)**

- a. Reforms proposed by Turgot, Necker, and Calonne; actions of the *Parlement* of Paris and results.
- b. The Estates General of 1789:
reasons for calling it; difficulties of procedure; the *cahiers*.
- c. The National Assembly, 1789-1791:
victory of the third estate; causes and significance of the fall of the Bastille, 14th of July, 1789; organization of national guard and *communes*; abolition of feudal dues; organization of departments; Declaration of the Rights of Man; the mob at Versailles; reorganization of the church; the Civil Constitution of the Clergy and its effects.

*Robinson, 553-573; *Shepherd, 149, 148 (lower map); reading on one of the following topics, *required of students who have not read on one topic under § 20.

Topics for reading

- (1) The Cahiers.
Penn. Reprints, IV, no. 5, especially 24-36. Lowell, *Evening of the French Revolution*, ch. xxi.
- (2) The Meeting of the Estates General.
Stephens, *French Revolution*, I, 55-67. Aulard, *French Revolution*, I, 127-139. Rosenthal, *America and France*, 166-175. Gouverneur Morris in Hazen, *Contemporary American Opinion of the French Revolution*, 72-82. *Cambridge Modern History*, VIII, 145-159. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, VIII, 52-62. Guizot, *Concise History of France*, 559-565.
- (3) The Fall of the Bastille.
Mathews, *French Revolution*, 125-137. Stephens, *French Revolution*, I, 128-145. Carlyle, *French Revolution*, Bk. V, chs. v, vi.
- (4) The Declaration of the Rights of Man compared with the state constitutions in America.
Jellinek, *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of Citizens*, chs. iv-v. Compare the Declaration in Robinson, *Readings*, II, 409-411 (or Anderson, *Constitutions*

and other Select Documents illustrative of the History of France, 1789-1901, 58-60) with the Declaration of Rights in the constitution of any one of the following states: Virginia (1776), Pennsylvania (1776), Maryland (1776), North Carolina (1776), Vermont (1776, 1786, and 1793), Massachusetts (1780), New Hampshire (1783). These state constitutions may be found in: Thorpe, *Federal and State Constitutions*; in Poore, *Federal and State Constitutions*. The Virginia constitution is also in Preston, *Documents Illustrative of American History*; and the constitution of New Hampshire in Colby, *Manual of the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire*, 109-116 (ed. 1902).

- (5) The mob at Versailles, Oct. 5 and 6, 1789.

Stephens, *French Revolution*, I, 219-228. Carlyle, *French Revolution*, Bk. VII, chs. iv-viii.

§ 22. The Attempt at Constitutional Monarchy, 1791-1792. (Lecture)

- a. Emigration of nobles; the flight to Varennes and its effects.
- b. The Constitution of 1791; sources of danger to the constitutional monarchy.
- c. The Legislative Assembly, 1791-1792; newspapers and clubs; legislation against emigrant nobles and non-juring clergy; foreign war.
- d. Insurrection of August 10, 1792; end of the monarchy.
- e. Trial and execution of Louis XVI, 1793.

*Robinson, 574-583. A reading on one of the following topics will be required under § 23.

Topics for reading

- (1) The Constitution of 1791.

Anderson, *Documents*, especially 58-65. Taine, *French Revolution*, I, 188-203. Mathews, *French Revolution*, ch. xii.

- (2) The Civil Constitution of the Clergy.

Robinson, *Readings*, II, 423-427, 441-442. Stephens, *French Revolution*, I, ch. x.

(3) The Flight to Varennes and its effects.

Stephens, *French Revolution*, I, in ch. xv. Aulard, *French Revolution*, I, 260-274. Carlyle, *French Revolution*, I, Bk. XI, chs. iii-viii. Lamartine, *History of the Girondists*, I, 61-75, 90-102.

(4) The Insurrection of August 10, 1792.

Stephens, *French Revolution*, II, ch. iv (first part). *Cambridge Modern History*, VIII, 225-240. Taine, *French Revolution*, II, 171-187. Aulard, *French Revolution*, II, 46-55, 59-67. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, VIII, 140-148. Lamartine, *History of the Girondists*, II, 55-77.

(5) Trial and execution of Louis XVI.

Carlyle, *French Revolution*, II, Bk. IV, chs. vi-viii. Martin, *Popular History of France*, I, 359-378.

Optional reading, historical fiction: Dickens, *Tale of Two Cities*.

§ 23. Recitation on *§ 22, and *reading on one of the topics under § 22

§ 24. The First French Republic, 1792-1795. (Recitation)

a. The Convention, 1792-1795.

- (1) The establishment of the First French Republic, 1792.
- (2) Difficulties of the Convention,—royalists in La Vendée, Girondists, foreign war.
- (3) The Reign of Terror as a system of government; Robespierre's measures and downfall.
- (4) The Constitution of the Year III (1795); dissolution of the Convention.

b. The beginning of the Directory, 1795.

c. Summary of the progress and results of the French Revolution, 1789-1795.

*Robinson, 582-591, and a *review of §§ 21-23 with a written quiz.

Optional reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

(1) The Reign of Terror.

Stephens, *French Revolution*, II, in ch. x. Carlyle, *French Revolution*, II, Bk. VII, "Terror the Order of the Day" (first part). Robinson, *Readings*, II, 451-460.

(2) Robespierre and his overthrow.

Mathews, *French Revolution*, ch. xviii. *Cambridge Modern History*, VIII, 362-371. Aulard, *French Revolution*, III, 192-202.

§ 25. Napoleon Bonaparte to 1801. (Recitation)

- a. The rise of Napoleon; his ambitions.
- b. Napoleon's campaign in Italy, 1796-1797.
- c. The campaign in Egypt, 1798-1799.
- d. The *coup d'état* of 1799; Napoleon as First Consul; the new constitution.
- e. Napoleon's campaign in Italy against the Austrians, 1800.
- f. The treaties with Austria and England; redistribution of German territory; extension of French territory and influence.

*Robinson, ch. xxxvii; *Shepherd, 151; and *reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

(1) Napoleon's youth.

Rose, *Napoleon I*, ch. i. Sloane, *Napoleon Bonaparte*, I, chs. iii, v. Fournier, *Napoleon the First*, ch. i.

(2) The Constitution of the Year III (1795).

Mathews, *French Revolution*, 277-285. Anderson, *Documents*, 212-254 (especially §§ 44-173). Aulard, *French Revolution*, III, 292-304.

(3) Napoleon's campaign in Italy in 1796.

Johnston, *Napoleon*, ch. iii. Sloane, *Napoleon Bonaparte*, I, chs. xxv, xxvi. Jomini, *Life of Napoleon* (trans. by Gen. Halleck), I, 81-95. Ropes, *The First Napoleon*, 12-28.

- (4) The Egyptian Campaign (purposes, reasons of failure, results).
Rose, in *Cambridge Modern History*, VIII, in ch. xix. Sloane, *Napoleon Bonaparte*, II, chs. vi, vii. Lanfrey, *Napoleon the First*, ch. x (latter part). Mahan, *Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire*, I, 257-278, or ch. x.
- (5) The *Coup d'état* of 1799.
Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, I, 189-205. Seeley, *Napoleon the First*, 73-88. Sloane, *Napoleon Bonaparte*, II, chs. x, xi. Aulard, *French Revolution*, IV, 142-151.
- (6) The character of Napoleon as it appears before 1801.
Robinson, *Readings*, II, 465-480. Bourrienne, *Memoirs*, ch. xxviii.

§ 26. Napoleon and Europe, 1801-1815. (Lecture)

- a. Napoleon's reorganization of French institutions,—Concordat, Code, education, Legion of Honor; character and permanence of his work.
- b. War against England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, 1803-1807.
- c. The Spanish Rising against Napoleon.
- d. The Russian Campaign, 1812.
- e. The German War of Liberation; battle of Leipzig, 1813.
- f. Napoleon's downfall, 1814; conditions of his exile.

*Robinson, ch. xxxviii. A reading on one of the following topics will be required under § 27.

Topics for reading

- (1) Napoleon's settlement of the religious situation.
Anderson, *Documents*, 296-305, 307-308. Rose, *Napoleon I*, I, 249-262.
- (2) The Code Napoleon.
Cambridge Modern History, IX, 148-164. Lanfrey, *History of Napoleon*, II, in ch. v. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, IX, 241-247.
- (3) Napoleon's execution of the Duc d'Enghien.
Sloane, *Napoleon Bonaparte*, II, ch. xxvii. Fay, in *American Historical Review*, III, 620-640 (July, 1898); IV, 21-37 (Oct. 1898).

(4) The Battle of Trafalgar.

Mahan, *Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire*, II, ch. xvi (last part).

(5) The Continental Blockade.

Robinson, *Readings*, II, 503-508. Rand, *Selections Illustrating Economic History*, ch. v, "The Orders in Council."

(6) The Regeneration of Prussia during the Napoleonic Era.

Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, II, 270-284, 298-302.

(7) The Battle of Leipzig.

Rose, *Napoleon I*, II, 324-338. Jomini, *Life of Napoleon* (trans. by Gen. Halleck), IV, 193-218. Fyffe, *History of Modern Europe*, I, 496-514.

§ 27. Recitation on *§ 26; *Shepherd, 153, 154-155; and *reading on one topic under § 26

§ 28. Reconstruction of Europe at the Congress of Vienna, 1814-1815. (Lecture)

- a. Meeting of the Congress of Vienna; its tasks and difficulties.
- b. Napoleon's return from Elba; the "Hundred Days"; Waterloo, 18th June, 1815; Napoleon after Waterloo.
- c. Territorial and constitutional settlements effected by the Congress of Vienna; criticism of the work of the Congress; the Holy Alliance.

*Robinson, 625-628, and *outline map showing the names and boundaries of the following after the Congress of Vienna: France, the German Confederation, Kingdom of Prussia (marking the gains of Prussia in 1815), Kingdom of Saxony, Kingdom of Bavaria, Empire of Austria (including Hungary, Galicia, Lombardy, and Venetia), Kingdom of Sardinia (including the island), Papal States, and Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. (Shepherd, 157, 158-159.)

A reading on one of the following topics is required under §29.

Topics for reading

- (1) Waterloo. (See Shepherd, 156.)

Johnston, *Napoleon*, ch. xvii. Rose, *Napoleon I*, II, ch. xl. Ropes, *The First Napoleon*, Lect. vii. Fournier, *Napoleon the First*, ch. xx. Sloane, *Napoleon Bonaparte*, IV, chs. xxii-xxiii. Fyffe, *History of Modern Europe*, II, 31-40, 47-58. Article "Waterloo" in *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Jomini, *Life of Napoleon* (trans. by Gen. Halleck), IV, 359-385. *Cambridge Modern History*, IX, 624-642. Lavissee et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, IX, 923-927.

- (2) Napoleon at St. Helena.

Rosebery, *Napoleon: The Last Phase*, chs. xiv, xv. Bourrienne, *Memoirs*, IV, ch. xiii.

- (3) Napoleon's place in History.

Seeley, *Napoleon the First*, 237-253. Dickinson, *Revolution and Reaction in Modern France*, 29-36, 46-60. Taine, *Modern Régime*, I, in ch. i.

Optional reading, historical novel: Victor Hugo, *Les Misérables*, Pt. ii, Bk. I, "Waterloo."

- § 29. **Recitation on *§ 28; *reading on one of the topics under § 28; and *map-quiz on the reconstruction of Europe at the Congress of Vienna (*Shepherd, 157, 158-159)**

- § 30. **Written Hour Examination on *§§ 15-29 (including lectures, recitations, text-book, map-work, reading, and notes)**

CH. V. PROGRESS OF EUROPE SINCE 1815

- § 31. **Europe after the Congress of Vienna. (Recitation)**

- a. France under the Bourbons, 1814-1830:

Louis XVIII,—character and aims; Charter of 1814; political parties; Charles X, 1824-1830,—his views and unpopular measures.

- b. Revolutions of 1830.

- (1) In France:
downfall of Charles X; accession of Louis Philippe;
revision of the Charter.
- (2) In the Netherlands:
dissatisfaction with the settlement of 1815; revolution of 1830; establishment of the Kingdom of Belgium.
- c. The German Confederation after 1815:
effects of the Napoleonic period in Germany; the Confederation of 1815,—its constitution and weaknesses; liberal agitation and its results.
- d. Spain, Italy, and Portugal after 1815:
effects of the Napoleonic period in Spain and Italy; character of the restorations in each; Spanish American colonies; revolutions of 1820; Metternich's influence; the Monroe Doctrine, 1823; changes in Portugal.

*Robinson and Beard, *The Development of Modern Europe*, II, ch. xvii; *Shepherd, 158-159, 214-215.

§ 32. The Industrial Revolution in England and France. (Recitation)

- a. Importance of the history of mechanical inventions.
- b. The Industrial Revolution as typified by the revolution in the cotton and woolen industry:
earlier methods of carding, spinning, and weaving; the new inventions,—fly-shuttle (1738), spinning jenny, "mule," power loom; improvements in printing and bleaching cloth; the cotton gin (1792); how one invention necessitates and stimulates others; need of strong textile machinery driven by steam.
- c. Development of steam machinery; Watt's steam engine, 1769; changes in the iron and coal industries; steamboats and railways.
- d. Social and political results of the Industrial Revolution:
change from the "domestic system" to the "factory system"; general, social, and political results of the introduction of machinery.
- e. The introduction of the Industrial Revolution into France, 1815-1848; its social and political effects.

*Robinson and Beard, II, ch. xviii. Optional reading on the following topic.

Topic for reading

Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp and the mining of coal.
Rand, *Selections Illustrating Economic History*, 51-54.

§ 33. The Revolution of 1848 in France. (Recitation)

- a. Reign of Louis Philippe from the Revolution of 1830 to the Revolution of 1848:
his character; political parties and their aims; Guizot's character and methods; downfall of Louis Philippe, 24th February, 1848.
- b. Second French Republic, 1848-1852.
 - (1) Provisional government, Feb.-Dec. 1848; "national workshops,"—their failure and suppression.
 - (2) Constitutional government under President Louis Napoleon; the constitution; career and ideas of Louis Napoleon.
- c. Second French Empire, 1852-1870:
Louis Napoleon's methods of winning popularity; *coup d'état* of 1851, and *plébiscite*; *coup d'état* of 1852 and establishment of the Second Empire under Napoleon III; government and prosperity of France, 1852-1870.

*Robinson and Beard, II, ch. xix. Optional reading on one of the following topics.

Topics for reading

- (1) Napoleon III's policy in Mexico.
Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 206-214; 277-280. Fyffe, *History of Modern Europe*, III, 395-400.
- (2) Napoleon III's government of France.
Seignobos, *Political History of Europe since 1814*, 173-176.

§ 34. The Revolutions of 1848 outside of France. (Recitation)

- a. Changes in Switzerland in 1815 and 1848.
- b. The revolutions throughout Italy in 1848.
- c. The revolutions in the Austrian dominions:
the mixture of races under Austrian dominion; the aspirations of each; revolutions in Vienna, Hungary, Bohemia, and in Lombardy and Venetia in 1848; results of each; accession of Francis Joseph, 1848.

- d. The unsuccessful attempt to reorganize Germany:
meeting of the Frankfort National Assembly, May, 1848;
its difficulties; King of Prussia's refusal of an imperial
crown; reasons for disappearance of the National Assem-
bly in 1849.
- e. The Revolution of 1848 in Prussia; the (present) Prus-
sian Constitution of 1850.

*Robinson and Beard, II, ch. xx; *Shepherd, 161, 168.

§ 35. The Unification of Italy. (Recitation)

- a. Italy after the revolutions of 1848:
results of the resolutions of 1848 in Italy; divergent
plans for unification; Mazzini and Young Italy.
- b. Growth of the Kingdom of Sardinia under Victor Em-
manuel and Cavour, to 1861:
their reforms and development of the Kingdom; Cavour's
foreign policy; results of alliance with Napoleon III;
services of Garibaldi; founding of the Kingdom of Italy,
1861.
- c. The Kingdom of Italy since 1861:
attitude of the Pope and of Austria; how Italy won Vene-
tia (1866), and Rome (1870); position of the Pope in
Italy; the Italian Constitution; the Triple Alliance;
Italy's foreign and colonial policy and its results; recent
difficulties in Italy.

*Robinson and Beard, II, 78-79, 84-86 in review, and ch. xxi;

*Shepherd, 161 (lower map), 166-167. Optional reading on Gar-
ibaldi.

Topic for reading

Garibaldi and the March of the Thousand Red Shirts.

Martinengo-Cesaresco, *The Liberation of Italy*, ch. xiv.

Robinson, *Readings*, II, 575-576.

§ 36. The Formation of the German Empire and the Found- ing of Austria-Hungary. (Recitation)

- a. Political and economic difficulties of Germany after 1815;
the Customs-Union.

b. The work of William I and Bismarck in the unification of Germany.

(1) William I's policy.

(2) Bismarck's character; his general plan; Schleswig-Holstein affair.

(3) The war of 1866; Prussia's annexations; the North German Federation.

(4) The Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1871:

Napoleon III's foreign policy; the Hohenzollern candidacy for the Spanish throne; how the war spirit was developed; progress of the war; terms of the treaty; proclamation of William I as German Emperor, 1871.

c. The establishment of the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy, 1867; its government; mixture of peoples; constitution of Austria; reforms in Austria; constitution of Hungary; attitude of Hungary toward Austria; Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1878.

*Robinson and Beard, II, ch. xxii; *Shepherd, 161 (upper map), 168 (compare with Robinson and Beard, 124), 166-167.

Optional reading on the following topic.

Topic for reading

How Bismarck edited the Ems telegram to ensure war between Prussia and France.

Compare Robinson, *Readings*, II, 588-590, with Anderson, *Constitutions and Documents*, 593-4. Bismarck's own account is in *Bismarck, The Man and the Statesman*, II, ch. xxii, "The Ems Telegram."

§ 37. The German Empire since 1871. (Recitation)

a. Constitution of the Empire:

Bundesrath; Reichstag; Chancellor; powers and legislation of the imperial government.

b. Bismarck's conflict with the Roman Catholic Church, 1871-1878:

origin of the Kulturkampf; anti-clerical laws passed by the Reichstag for the Empire, and by the Prussian legislature for the Kingdom of Prussia; reasons for Bismarck's relaxation of his repressive measures in 1878.

c. Bismarck's conflict with the Social Democrats:

beginnings of Socialism in Germany,—Marx and Lassalle; the Social Democratic Party; Bismarck's repressive legislation; Bismarck's attitude toward "state socialism" after 1878; his three measures.

d. Germany under William II, since 1888:

his attitude toward Bismarck and the Social Democrats; colonial and naval expansion; growth of the Social Democratic Party; tendencies toward responsibility of ministers.

*Robinson and Beard, II, ch. xxiii; *Shepherd, 161 (upper map), 166-167, 179-182.

**§ 38. France under the Third Republic since 1870.
(Recitation)**

a. The establishment of the Third Republic, 1870-1875:

downfall of Napoleon III and proclamation of a republic; siege of Paris; leadership of Thiers; treaty with Germany; the revolt of the Paris commune, 1871, and its suppression; the monarchists and the republicans; peculiar form of the constitution in France; its provisions.

b. The French Republic since 1875:

evidences of the growing strength of the republicans; resignation of MacMahon; progressive measures; decline of the monarchists; the Dreyfus affair; causes for the separation of church and state, and steps in its accomplishment; contrast between French parties and those in England and America; the expansion of France in Africa and Asia.

*Robinson and Beard, II, ch. xxiv, with *review of genealogical table page 9; *Shepherd, 166-167, 179-182.

**§ 39. The Expansion of the British Empire in the 19th
Century. (Recitation)**

a. In India:

important cities and political divisions in India (*Shepherd, 137); British territory at the opening of the 19th century; overthrow of the Mahratta Confederacy, 1816-

1818; expansion in the south, east, north, and west; "peaceful assimilation"; Sepoy Mutiny of 1857; changes in the government of India; British dominion in India today,—its territory and government.

b. In Canada:

relations between Canada and England at the time of the American Revolution, and during the war of 1812; rebellion of 1837; establishment of self-government, 1840-1850; the Dominion of Canada, 1867; new provinces; industrial progress; growth of "colonial nationalism."

c. In Australasia:

extent and natural resources of Australia, (*Shepherd, 172); early explorations of the Dutch and English; origin and development of New South Wales; settlement of the five other colonies; federation; government of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1901; New Zealand; social experiments in Australasia.

d. In Africa.

(1) Conflict between British and Dutch:

situation in Cape Colony after the Congress of Vienna in 1815; the Boer "Trek" of 1836; British treatment of the Dutch colonies, to 1884; results of the discovery of gold, 1885; Jameson Raid, 1895; Boer War, 1899; annexation of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, and grant of constitutional government; Union of South Africa, 1910.

(2) Other British possessions in Africa. [For Egypt see below, § 44, c.]

e. Imperial Federation,—tendencies toward its development, proposals, difficulties, loyalty of the colonists.

*Robinson and Beard, II, ch. xxvii; and *Shepherd, 137, 170-171, 172, 174.

§ 40. The Russian Empire in the 19th Century. (Lecture)

a. Russia after the death of Peter the Great, 1725; Catherine II,—her wars, reforms, character.

b. Liberalism and reaction under Alexander I, 1801-1825: extent of the Russian Empire after the Congress of Vienna; its character; effects of the Napoleonic period; character of Alexander I; his change in policy; the Decembrists.

c. Reign of Nicholas I, 1825-1855:

character and aims of Nicholas I; the Polish Revolution of 1830; absolutism under Nicholas I.

d. The Crimean War, 1854-1856,—causes, events, results.

e. Russia since the Crimean War:

reforms of Alexander II, 1855-1881; their results; the Nihilists; the Industrial Revolution in Russia.

*Robinson and Beard, II, 261-283.

§ 41. Recitation on § 40; *Robinson and Beard, II, 283-302, "The Struggle for Liberty in Russia under Nicholas II," 1894—; and *Shepherd, 164, 166-167

§ 42. Turkey and the Eastern Question. (Recitation)

a. The rise and decline of Turkey in Europe to 1854:

the incursions of the Ottoman Turks, to 1683; decline of Turkish power; how Russia acquired influence in Turkey and how she used it; change in Servia's position, 1817; Greek war for independence.

b. The Crimean War, 1854-1856:

causes for Russian interference; Turkey's allies; scene of operations and characteristics of the war; terms of the treaty.

c. Revolts in the Balkan peninsula (see *Shepherd, 2):

conditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the Bulgarian atrocities; results of Russian interference; terms of settlement at the Treaty of Berlin, 1878; later history of Bulgaria; extent of territory of Turkey in Europe; character of its population and of its government.

d. The Balkan states since their independence:

Greece (1830—); Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro (1878—); Bulgaria (1908—).

*Robinson and Beard, ch. xxix; *Shepherd, 164, 166-167; *outline map showing the principal states of Europe at the present time (including the states which have won their independence from Turkey).

